RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XI NO. 251— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PRESSING OF SUITS AND COSTUMES
our speciality "while you wait."
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Special Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
5

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Oct.	MOREA		10,911
3rd Nov.	DELTA	NALDERA *	13,991
10th „	MOOLTAN		20,700
17th „	CALEDONIA X		7,622
24th „	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA X	10,94[illegible]
8th „	MALOJA		20,700
15th „	CHINA		7952
22nd „	KASHMIR		8,963
29th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,395
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,902
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND X		11,430
19th „	PLASSY		7,393
26th „	DONGOLA	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,907
9th „	MACEDONIA X		11,089
16th „	MALWA §		10,941
23rd „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16 277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th „	MOREA X		10,911
15th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd „	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X		15,993
9th „	DEVANHA	Extrasteamer	8,093
12th „	MALWA		10,941
19th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th „	MACEDONIA		11,089

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd Nov.	MORVADA	8,193
13th „	MODASA	8,986
30th „	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th „	HATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DUMALA	8,441
25th „	HASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA*	5,800
22nd „	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st „	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th „	HATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
16th „	SOUDAN†	6,696
30th „	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	6,813
28th „	MOREA	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	6,696
29th „	NALDERA	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	6,813
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS AUSTRALIA PORTS

Date. about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th Nov. —	SOUDAN —	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILNGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
25th Oct.	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P.Gulf Ports. 9 a.m.
26th „	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi 9 a. m.
27th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar 9-30 a. m.
29th „	VITA	Karachi via K'war.
31st „	KAROA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage m[illegible] be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNM[illegible]
CHANTS MARINE [illegible]
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOIN[illegible]
CALCUTTA TO HA[illegible]
TAKING CARGO FOR T[illegible]
Terms Rate of Freight [illegible]
be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MAC[illegible]
18, Strand Road.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5844	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th Oct.	11th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage.	3rd class with without food	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore.	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong.	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai.	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe.	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	18th [illegible]	28th Oct.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th „	8th Nov.
Himalaya Maru	G. Matsuzaki	5228	9th Nov.	23rd „
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	13th „	27th „

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 365.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
[illegible], Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
[illegible], Chrishgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama

[illegible]RENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest [illegible] half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. [illegible]o Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum [illegible]ed the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
[illegible]ED DEPOSITS received for varying pe[illegible] on terms which may be learnt on appli[illegible]n.
[illegible]RAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres [illegible]he world.
[illegible]ENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE [illegible]siness undertaken.
R. B. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.,
BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.
CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
[illegible]OANS, etc., granted.
[illegible] and particulars apply to the [illegible]CTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandwi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 1,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' PROVED SHOW[illegible]
Calcutt[illegible]
"I am very[illegible] efficacy of [illegible] pray God [illegible] fectly."
"A[illegible] pa[illegible] [illegible]ngths of improve[illegible] [illegible]n five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August, Consultation hours 3 to 6 p.m.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P. 1 Copy Rs. 2-3-0. 2 copies Rs. 4-2-0. Six copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
72 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills. Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT (Kathiawar), India.

DO YOU WANT GENUINE
FORD SPARE PARTS
FOR YOUR CAR?
IF SO,
Cut this out and Post it to US with your name and address and we will send you our latest Price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) Ld. and Reduced,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best ..	Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague price	Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative ..	Rs. 1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
'Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. G GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — — 30%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-[illegible] and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to [illegible] Street, CALCUTTA.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared,
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B L THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TUSSORE SUIT.
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
2 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order by
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
178, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
89, College Street, CALCUTTA

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

Just for COST PRICE, a limited stock
Beautiful
AMRUTANJA[illegible]
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS,
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, 40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0. 64 p. 1 Gross 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0, Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quire Doz.
N. B. Only wholesale Stati[illegible] apply
AMRUTANJAN DE[illegible]
7, Thambu Chetty Street,

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road.
A R8801

WANTED.—A TUTOR, strong in English for fifth standard boy, must know French. Apply Box No. 9779, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8809

WANTED.—A highly qualified and experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a local Mill. Liberal salary Apply Box No. 9766, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8792

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPERS, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, GODOWN KEEPERS and AGENTS. Pay Rs. 40 to 160 according to qualifications. Good prospects to honest and energetic men. Apply with testimonials, enclosing two anna stamp to Box No. 9781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8815

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—79, Motlibai Street, Byculla, Mariam Vila, ground floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8772.

TO LET for OFFICE.—One big Hall on 1st floor, measuring about 50' by 50' direct on Hornby Road and in Business Centre, fitted with electric lights. For particulars Apply to Box No. 9780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8811

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW and a STABLE at Vesawa, near Andheri Sea side next to the Sanatorium. Please see personally [illegible]ABLIBAI RAIKER, No. 5, Girl School [illegible] Gamdevi, Bombay.
R8810

[illegible]ked MOTOR GARAGES [illegible]th; also, GODOWNS and [illegible] storage or Workshops [illegible]OM. THE INDIAN [illegible]ington Road,
8697

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—2 PADDING MACHINES in good working order with good rubber Rolls. Apply Box No. 9777 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R8807

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED.—Second-hand 14-16 Sec. Rails, with Fish Plate and Bolts Complete. Write to Box No. 9767, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R8793

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

[illegible] SALE—Genuine Opportunity for Bona-fide Investors. A CHEMISTS SHOP of [illegible]rs' standing with good will and every[illegible]s a going concern. Please apply for par[illegible]s to Box No. 9765, Advt. Dept., "Bom[illegible]hronicle."
R8789

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418.
TH

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16489

FOR SALE—ZEISS BINOCULARS 6 by 24 and 6 by 30. Apply CHIEF OFFICER, S. S. "Trantenfels" No. 12, Alexandra Dock.
T R8812

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FIAT—Model 70—12-15 H.P.—Lately overhauled. In sound running condition. Going cheap. Apply T. R. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
J.A. 17657

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, E.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A (late of Kalbaderi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will [illegible] even a lay reader to treat cases of lep[illegible] all forms of skin disease with success[illegible] the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. [illegible]

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu [illegible]nt of the Hon. English. [illegible]ordas, Kt.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column each per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN

RUBBER

Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets **VALVES.**
PIONEER Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sudama House, Ballard Pier, **BOMBAY.**

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that

Messrs. WARDEN AND CO.,
23, Hammam Street,
Post Fort, Bombay No. 1,
BOMBAY

are the SOLE AGENTS for our Tile Products for the whole of the Bombay Presidency including Sindh and no one else has our authority to represent us in that field.

For THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LTD.
N. B. MACMILLAN
General Manager in India.
Calcutta, 20th Oct. 23.
17851

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Municipal Commissioner is prepared to receive offers for advertisements to be printed on the back of the Municipal bills for Property and Wheel Taxes for the official year 1924-25 to be issued during the course of the official year from and after 1st of April, 1924. Approximately 73,000 bills for Property Taxes and 26,000 bills for Wheel Tax will be issued during the year. The Property-Tax Bills will be issued in two half-yearly instalments, and those for Wheel Tax in four quarterly instalments. The space available for advertisement is 56 square inches in each case.

Separate offers will be received for advertisements on Property Tax Bills and on Wheel Tax Bills.

Intending advertisers are therefore requested to send in their written offers in sealed covers with the word 'Advertisement' endorsed thereon and addressed to the Chief Accountant of this Municipality on or before 10-11-1923.

They should state therein the space in square inches required by them, and the rate they are prepared to pay. Half the amount payable will have to be paid immediately the offer is accepted which will be about the first week of December, 1923. The remaining half will be payable on or before 15th March 1924.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. A. SHETE,
Ag. Superintendent of Licenses.
Bombay Municipality,
22nd October, 1923.
C17915

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN REAY ROAD AND BANDRA AND REAY ROAD AND KURLA.

ON and from 1st November, 1923, a daily passenger train service excepting SUNDAYS, will be introduced between Reay Road and Bandra.

On and from the same date the existing passenger train service between Reay Road and Kurla will be revised.

For timings see Suburban Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1923.
C17917

ALPHA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR NOTICE that in a paragraph published in "Commerce" the Alpha General Insurance Co Ltd., has been described as in liquidation.

This statement is entirely without foundation and steps have been taken to have it contradicted in the columns of the journal mentioned.

ALAN WOLFE,
Branch Manager, Bombay.
R8814

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' [illegible] Audited Balance Sheet for [illegible]st March 1923.

[illegible] on First Prefer[illegible]ar ending 31st

[illegible]nt of the Hon. [illegible]ordas, Kt.

4. To elect a Dire[illegible] of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. A. Tana, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th October, 1923 to the 10th November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
TATA SONS Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Chairman.
Bombay, 25th September, 1923.
C17764

TENDERS.

THE DAKSHINI BRAHMIN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS on the prescribed form will be received by the undersigned on or before the 26th October, 1923, in the office of the Society for the construction of a Chawl on the Improvement Trust Estate at Matunga held by this Society.

2. The Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money either in Government Bonds of 6 per cent. or of Higher rate or the Treasury Receipts or cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

3. The plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and prescribed forms of Tender each for Rs 5 can be had at the office of Messrs. Hate and Master, Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

RAGHUNATH PARASHURAM KARWE,
Honorary Secretary,
The Dakshini Brahmin Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.
Post Office Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th October, 1923.
C17924

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall.

By order of the Board,
RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 24-10-23.
C17931

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client JWALADATTA R. PILLANI has RETIRED from the firm of Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia and Co., the Agents of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.

Dated this 24th day of October 1923.
MADHAVJI & CO.
Attorneys-at-Law.
C17927

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Re. Messrs. H. M. WATSON & CO., Managing Agents of the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that H. M. Watson, Esq., one of the Partners of the Firm of Messrs. H.M. Watson and Co., Managing Agents of the Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., having been adjudged an Insolvent on the 16th day of July, 1923 has CEASED to be a partner in the said Firm as from that date and our clients alone have been carrying on the said business for themselves since the aforesaid date.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for Messrs. H. M. Mehta and K. R. Godbole.
24th October, 1923.
C17925

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice of Auction Sale advertised by the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited, regarding 152 bales on account of our clients Messrs. Jetha Mulji and Co., we are instructed to say that the delivery time was November, 1922, and that the Mills were unable to deliver on account of their dispute with their Agent Goculdas Damoder and that in consequence our clients by their letters of 9th and 18th January, 1923, cancelled the undelivered bales. Our client has nothing to do with the auction sale which has been advertised simply to annoy our clients.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Jetha Mulji and Co.
C17930

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that COWASJI JEHANGIR AND CO. LTD., and EDULJI KAVASJI PALIA, the former the Mortgagees and the latter the Mortgagor, have agreed to sell to my client the property hereunder described on the condition, that the purchase money is to be paid direct to the Mortgagees Cowasji Jehangir and Co Ltd., towards part-payment of the Mortgage debt, and nothing is to be paid to the Mortgagor personally. Any person having any claim to the said property by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever is requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Room No. 38, P. & O. Bank Premises, 56, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jambulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, area 250 sq. yds. New Survey No. 1/11 and 1A/11 bearing CWard No. 1771 Street Nos. 19-21, bounded on the North by Jambulwady West by the property of Jugmohandas Murgaldas, East by the property of Abdul Rahimna Haji Mahomed Abba and South by other mortgaged properties of the Vendors.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
Bombay 24th October, 1923.
C17926.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of [illegible] of the United Kingdom of Great [illegible]ain and Ireland, and of the British Domi[illegible]eyond the Seas, King, Defender of the [illegible] Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credi[illegible] of CANJI PURSHOTTUM, o[illegible] Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, land[illegible]ed proprietor .....

Bai DIWALIBAI, widow of Canji Purshottum, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahim without the Fort ..... Pe[illegible]

All persons claiming to have any in[illegible] the Estate of the abovenamed deceas[illegible] hereby cited to come and see the Proc[illegible] if they think fit, before the Grant of [illegible] of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM [illegible] Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bo[illegible] aforesaid, this twelfth day of October in[illegible] year of our Lord one thousand nine hu[illegible] and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. PANDYA [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

and

In the matter of The Khandesh General Stores Company, Limited.

THE KHANDESH GENERAL STORES COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at Jalgaon, East Khandesh .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was, on the 15th day of October, 1923, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm the alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of August, 1923, and subsequently confirmed at an extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 27th day of September 1923, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"The provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association be altered as follows:—

In Clause 3 after the words "to carry on" add the words (1) The business of Spinning and Weaving or Manufacturing or dealing in cotton, silk, wool, flax hemp, jute and other fibrous substances and the preparation, dyeing or colouring of any of the said substances and the sale and purchase of yarn cloth or other manufactured fibrous products and generally to carry on the business of Spinning and Weaving Mill Proprietors in all their Branches. (2) To acquire, promote, establish, conduct and carry on in India or elsewhere the business of seed and of nut crushers and manufactures of linseed, cottonseed and other oil bearing seeds and groundnuts, cocoanuts and oil extracts by crushing by chemical or any other process cakes and oil manufactures and oil refiners; to buy sell, manufacture, refine, prepare, and deal in all kinds of oil and oleaginous and saponacious substances and all kinds of unguents and ingredients and generally to carry on or be interested in the businesses of Mill Proprietors.

(3) To maintain, establish and to carry on a workshop and manufacture tools, implements and other articles of wood, metals and other substances."

And notice is hereby given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. the Sitting Judge in Chambers, High Court, Bombay on the 16th day of November, 1923, at 11-30 o'clock in the fore-noon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Manilal and Kher, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge of the same.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
MANILAL AND KHER
Attorneys for The Khandesh General Stores Company, Limited.
C17916

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3308 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint Presented and filed 13th day of August 1923.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAMDAYAL NARAYENDAS, a firm carrying on business in partnership at Kalbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) KESHAW MORESHWAR, a Hindu Pleader, residing at Bhiwandi in Thana Zilla, (2) LAXMICHANDRA WASUDEO, a Hindu Merchant residing at Poona, (3) NARAYEN MORESHWAR, a Hindu till lately residing at Bhiwandi in the Thana Zilla, whose present whereabouts are not known, all three being members of a Joint Hindu Family and carrying on business in the name and style of "Wasudeo Ramchandra" at Bhiwandi, Thana Zilla .....Defendants.

Amended the 1st day of Sept., 1923, pursuant to the Chamber order, dated this 31st day of August, 1923.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

To
NARAYAN MORESHWAR, the 3rd defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs' claim from the defendants the sum of Rs. 8,618-12-0 as per statement of accounts annexed to the Plaint and interest and costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of November 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHRAM SHAH Kt. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of August 1923.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
of August, 1923.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C17922.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the sale by Public Auction held under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in High Court Suit No. 2531 of 1921 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Bai Kessarbai, widow of Ratansey Goculdas) pursuant to the Consent Chamber Order, dated the 12th day of July, 1923, our Client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Tata Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the purchase will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and all claims, if any, not so made known will be considered as waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Old Survey No. 1086, New Survey No. 8531 part, Collector's Old No 720, Collector's New No. 5927, Cadastral Survey No. 1248 part and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Shri Krishna Temple, on or towards the South by the property of Devkaran Nanji, on or towards the East partly by the property of Shri Krishna Temple, partly by the property belonging either to the Trustees of the late Lakhmidas Damji or to the Charity created under the Will of Javervahoo, widow of Lakhmidas Damji, and partly by the property of Kanji Khetsey and on or towards the West by the said Mody Khana Street, which premises are at present in the possession of the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 2531 of 1919 in which the Advocate General of Bombay is the Plaintiff and Kessarbai, widow of Ratansey Goculdas, is the Defendant.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1923.
LITTLE AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C17923

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice of auction sale appearing in the papers and advertised by the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited, regarding 192 bales on account of our clients Messrs. Jetha Mulji and Co. we are instructed to state that the time for delivery was September, 1922, and that the Mills were unable to deliver 192 bales to our clients on account of their dispute with their Selling Agent Gokuldas Damoder and that on 1st October, 1922, our clients wrote to the Mills cancelling the contracts as regards the undelivered bales. Our clients have nothing to do with the auction sale which has been advertised simply to annoy our clients.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Jetha Mulji and Co.
C17933

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4120 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 5th day of October 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at No. 7, Fort Street within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
VS.
PADAMSI NARSIBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at No. 19, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 33,639/10/0 as mentioned in the Plaint herein together with interest on Rs. 2,481-0-2 at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum with half yearly rests and interest on Rs. 25 081/14/4 at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum with monthly rests and interest on Rs. 6,076/11/6 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum with half yearly rests from 1st September 1923 till judgment. That the Plaintiffs may be appointed Receiver of the 270 shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., with power to sell the said shares and appropriate the net sale proceeds towards the Plaintiffs' claim. That the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of November, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHRAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of October, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 13th day of October, 1923.
Messrs. MANBHOY B. MANIAR & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C17929

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from W. A. Evans, Esq., of P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SUNDAY, the 28th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabincts and corner stands, folding cottage Piano, rich ornaments, China and Japanese vases, fancy figures, one English perambulator, piano, phonograph, ice-box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door show-cases, writing tables, silver show-cases, book-tands, wall clocks, pictures, single and double meatsafes, water filter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RUBY AND DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

1 valuable Ruby and Diamond Necklace.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Suit No. 1629 of 1923 (Bai Zaverbai, widow of Bhagvandas Narotamdas vs. Abdul Hamid Habibbhai).

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Bai Zaverbai, widow of Bhagwandas Narotamdas, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Hamid Habibbhai and under the liberty reserved in that behalf by the consent decree dated 12th June, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the undermentioned property including the right to obtain a lease of the same from the Bombay Improvement Trust on the premises on TUESDAY, the 6th November, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of land containing an area of 802 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being plot No. 68 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City of Bombay, bounded on the East by plot No. 69 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shivshanker Ramchandra Sowji, on the South by the property of Vinayak Dondiraj Bivalkar, on the West by the passage 10 feet in width beyond which is plot No. 68 of the said Estate leased to Tyeballi Cumruddin and another and on the North by Sandhurst Road, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7408 and Cadastral Survey No. 630 together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of a ground floor and four upper floors and partly of an out-building of ground floor only, which said premises are now in the occupation of the plaintiff or her undertenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1831 (4), Street No. 3C, and are known as Shrinivas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE MOTOR ENGINE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room, No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Marine Motor Engine.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, unclaimed articles such as.—Spectacles, Hinges, Brass Nozzel, sari, chair, copper slabs, silver bangles, buttons, watch, rolled gold chain, Gold studs, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria
1 secondhand rubber tyred landau.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Arab horse in saddle.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT 1ST CARPENTER STREET OFF FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of November, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction of the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the estate of Moreshwar Jaggonnath Date late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th day of July, 1913, and expressed to be made between the said Moreshawr Jaggonnath Date of the one part and Harichand Rupchand of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuage tenement of building standing thereon situate at and fronting the first Carpenter Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and fifty-nine and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1714, 1715, New No. A8840, Old Survey No. 490 and New Survey No. 3 5235 5236 and bounded on or towards the East by the Property of Damodar Balaji Date on or towards the West by the Property of Haribhavu Nirgode, on or towards the North by the property of Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele and on or towards the South by the said first Carpenter Street and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. ward No. 6584 and Street No. 60 and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 25th October, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 8,000 empty tins, empty paint and oil casks; drums; kerosine and ghee tins; packing cases; life jackets; compasses; gally gear; old Manilla rope; steel wire rope; rubber scrap; old canvas; etc., etc.

2 iron barges "Oorun" and "Oolwa".

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th October 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SONAPUR LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Gulamhusein Taki Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Haji Suleman Haji Salemahomed, the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 1st March 1922, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 25th October 1923 at p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the South side of old Sonapur Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred forty-nine and one-third of a square yard, or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 893 and Street No. 2 and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Moroba Vithoba Chinchanker and partly by the property of Bachubai widow of the late Edulji Pallonji Cootar, on or towards the West by the property of Wasoodev Laxmanji, on or towards the North by the property of Sookur Popat Koobey and on or towards the South by the property of Vikaji Manekji Vatsali and which said property is now in the possession of the mortgagor and bears Survey No. 3190.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulji Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Kambeker Street property, advertised to take place THIS DAY has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 184 BALES CALENDERED SHIRTING.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of Messrs. Goculdas Kanji and Co., selling agents to Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd. in Govind Choke of Mulji Jetha Markets by order of Messrs. The Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jamnadas Vasanji.

184 Bales Calendered Shirting comprising:—
7 Bales each 60 Pieces Merchant No. 9001, 25 x 38 x 6 lbs.
7 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 2925, 27 x 38 x 6½ lbs.
7 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3025, 29 x 38 x 7 lbs.
7 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3125, 30 x 38 x 7½ lbs.
5 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant, No. 3225, 31 x 38 x 8 lbs.
20 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3425, 33 x 38 x 8½ lbs.
36 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3625, 35 x 38 v 9 lbs.
35 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 3825, 37 x 38 x 9¼ lbs.
35 Bales each 50 Pieces Merchant No. 4025, 39 v 38 x 10 lbs.
11 Bales each 40 Pieces Merchant No. 12200, 43 x 38 x 11 lbs.
7 Bales each 40 Pieces Merchant No. 1725, 45 x 38 x 11¼ lbs.
7 Bales each 40 Pieces Merchant No. 11, 47 x 38 x 12 lbs.

Terms.—25 per cent. Deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS
"YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC TEAK AND BLACKWOOD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, STRONG SAFES, WALL CLOCKS, ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MOOSA BROS. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in "Yussuf" Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

Double mirror door almyrah, Chest of drawers, Revolving book stand, soiled linen basket, Dinner wagon, Drawing Room Sofas and chairs, meatsafe, Iron Beds, Teapoys, Dining table, Office tables, strong safes size, 26" by 30" soda glasses, Dinner sets, set of Chesterfield sofa and Chairs, Wall Clocks, Electric table lamps, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, October 25th, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
THE DESTINY
OR
KARMA-DEVI
Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Next Week at Poona LAST WEEK! Next Week at Poona LAST WEEK!

The Company will go to Poona after the following-performances in Bombay and thence to Sholapur. Only three performances at Poona.

Balwant Sangit Mandli

New Drama! Only two performances
New Drama!
Saturday 27-10-23 at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.
Sunday 28-10-23 at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.)
(by late Annasheb Kirloskar & Mr. C. G. Kolhatkar)
Sangit) RAMRAJYA VIYOG (Parts 1 to 5)

G. K. Parchure,
General Manager.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of very rich plain and open carved teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers, Pianola, Pathephone with Records, small oval shaped billiard table marble statues, Ice refrigerator, platedware, glass, crockery, etc.,

On SATURDAY the 27th October, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, rich and artistic furnitures comprising of dining table, large sideboards, dinner wagons, dining room chairs silver show cabinets, Chesterfields suites, old open carved cabinets, centre table, arm and armless chairs, single and double bedsteads, writing tables, oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah, clothes and gown presses, crockery, glass and platedware.

Property of Mr. A. J. L. Murray, of G. P. Railway.

Catalogues are printed, and the proper open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctio

Bombay, 25th October, 1923.

MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVE
AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

Auction Sale of unclaimed lugg
cels at Victoria Terminus, G. I.
TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.
ME

Bombay 25th October, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE GRAND DANCING FESTIVAL.
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"THE MONEY MANIAC."

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
JACKIE COOGAN
IN
"MY BOY."

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
RECKLESS CHANCES
featuring
J. P. McGOWAN.

Telephone No. 40106
BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE
NOVELTY
CINEMA
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus)
Commencing Saturday 20th October, 1923
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Daily 4 Shows—5-15, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday & Holidays 5 Shows—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 p.m.
Programme) DOUBLE (Attraction
A GREAT & NEW
PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Melford Production
THE WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
THE WOMAN WHO WALKED ALONE
Featuring the Spirited.
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
DOROTHY DALTON
Who says
I'VE NEVER BEEN KISSED!
A Sensational Love—Melodrama without a Dull Second
A Fine Supporting Cast headed by
MILTON SILLS & WANDA HAWEY

A dazzling Society Beauty
SHE could LIVE
Wooed by Londe
GORGEOUS G

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.

S S Rosendra, Reya, Yokohama.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson Bangkok.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Kelbergen, Graaf, Durban.
S S Ahmedi, McLeod, Busreh.
S S Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.
S S Shustar, Perritt, Busreh.
S S Capo-di Monti Cafiero, Genoa.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Rosandra for Trieste.
Steamer Delta for London.
S S Rosandra:—The L T Company's steamer Rosandra, 4708 tons, Captain R De Reya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a general cargo.
S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain K Gabrielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.
S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J McLeod, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Shustar:—The P G S N Company's steamer Shustar, 1718 tons, Captain Peritt, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Capi.di-Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Capo-de-Monti, 3544 tons, Captain V Cafiero will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, October 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sh.d.
11 Dorsetshire 4545, Antwerp 30/10 T M & Co.
3 Morea 5962 London 27/10 M M & Co.
4 Modasa 556, K'chi N F M M and Co.
5 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
6 Clan MacVicar 3621, Alleppey 4/11 J. and Co.
7 C/Nagpur 6288, Karachi 3/11 K N & Co.
8 Arcturus 3816, New York, 24/10, Volkart Bros.
10 Taroba 3657 N F, N F, M M & Co.
12 Trautenfels 3923 Hamburg 31/10, Graham and Co.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 3607 Durban 31/10 M M & Co.
16 Boli 4226 Dunkirk 30/10 J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 7957, Busra 26/10 M M & Co.
6 Bankuroa 1905 P Gulf 25/10 M M & Co.
9 Tamba Maru 5553 Kobe 29/10 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 Gamcada 3252 K'chi N F, M M & Co.
12 & 13 Barpeta 1877 Busra, 1/11 M M & Co.
15 Shushtar 1718 P Gulf, 23/10 R S Shushtary and Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Haresfield 4212 N F, N F, M M & Co.
B Jaladuta 2593 Calcutta 25/10 S S N Co.
N-C. Britisher 32444 Sudan 30/10 M M & Co.
C & R Ahmedi 1331, P Gulf, N F, S Hassum and Co.
M Gairsoppa 3227 N F, N.F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F, N F, F B S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-I.Hind due about 2nd November, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatra due about 23rd October, Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 17th November, Agent B S N Co.
Nevasa due about 12th November, Agent B I S N Co.
Margha (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVE[illegible]OOL.

Olympia due ab[illegible]

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

A feeble disturbance which passed eastwards from Central Provinces has caused an extension of monsoon into north Madras. The western disturbance is giving cloud along frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the north Madras coast and local in Mysore and southeast Madras.

Few falls also occurred in Burma and Malabar.

The chief amounts are: Kodaikanal one and a half inches Pamban three, Cocanada two, Vizagapatam one.

Forecast.—Decrease on north Madras coast and increase in Tenasserim and south Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect of Rawalpindi. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and moisture in the air is as usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were nearly normal except at Jhansi, where the latter alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were as usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was above normal at Deesa and the minimum at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the southeast of the division and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in defect at Nagpur and in Berar. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both as usual except at Nagpur, where the former alone was below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Maximum temperature was 7 deg. higher than usual at Ratnagiri but did not differ much from the normal at other stations; the minimum was as usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Belgaum and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Poona. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given local rain in Madras and a few falls in Malabar. The chief amounts are Masulipatam 0.75", Negapatam 0.65" and Coimbatore 0.32". The sea has become moderate on the Coromandel coast. A disturbance from the west is approaching the north-west frontier.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd October 1923 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has strengthened and given widespread rain in south Madras. Rain has fallen also at a few stations in the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts were:—Jubbulpore, Seoni an inch; Calicut one and a half; Trivandrum, Madura two; Trichinopoly one and a half; Madras Nellore one.

Weather is disturbed in north Persia.

cotton, A Khimji; 428 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool—800 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

S S Rosandra for Trieste—2600 cwt rape seed Ralli Bros.; 810 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Rosandra for Venice—1000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. 889 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, K Devchand, and Co.

S S Heildon for Dunkirk—254 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Capode Monte for Naples—12[illegible] castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Modasa for Antwerp:—20[illegible] ganese ore, General India Min[illegible] bales cotton, Vundhaman Bro[illegible]

S S Medasa for Leith—320[illegible] Volkart Bros.;

S S Modasa for Ghent—[illegible] Amarsey.

S S Cracovia for T[illegible] A Khimji 448 bales c[illegible] bales salted cow hides

S S Cracovia for [illegible] P. F F Campbell a[illegible] [illegible]antenfels [illegible] K Pi[illegible] bales

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

The cotton market of last week was unusual because the expected happened. Everybody anticipated a reaction and it came after October contracts had touched 28½ cents. This was perfectly natural, although the occurrence of what has been universally predicted is rare.

For the present, writes Mr. Theo H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of September 19th, the minds of buyers and sellers seem to have met. The Texas farmers are selling freely at current prices and the European spinners as well as their American competitors seem to have come to the conclusion that they had better buy while there is plenty of cotton for sale. The result has been active spot markets and a large export movement. It is estimated that spot transactions in the South now average 100,000 bales daily and at this rate one half the estimated crop will probably have been marketed by the 15th of October.

Conservative people do not expect much change in the market until after that time unless we have another crop scare as a result of an early frost or unfavourable weather, in which case a further advance would be probable.

Meantime there are but few who think that cotton can go below 25 cents, and most people regard that price as the irreducible minimum from which, if touched, there will be a speedy rebound toward the 30 cent level which is regarded as the probable top of the market until the scarcity that many predict comes to be actually felt.

These views are, however, predicated upon the theory that the crop will approximate 10,750,000 bales. In its report published earlier in the week the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* put the probable crop at 10,250,000 bales, and if that figure should come to be generally accepted the mean of the probable price range would, of course, have to be raised.

Meanwhile the comparative stabilization of the market has given the cotton trade time to turn its attention to some other developments that do not affect the prices so directly. One of these is the reported merger of several important cotton mills in a corporation controlled by New England capital which is now expected to include at least a million spindles. This merger, if it be a fact, and there seems no reason to doubt it, emphasizes the tendency toward integration recently noticeable in the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States. It is supposed that the plants recently taken over have been acquired upon the basis of about $40 a spindle, which is less than the present cost of reproduction.

One result has been the creation of several new multi-millionaires in the South, but this is not the most important consequence of the movement which is gradually bringing the cotton manufacturing industry of the country under the domination of a few men between whom a tacit co-operation is inevitable although it may be unconscious and may not be admitted or now contemplated.

Naturally [illegible] consume so large a [illegible] cotton crop will [illegible] to the best ad[illegible] of these large [illegible]rs seems like [illegible]g organiza[illegible] producers [illegible] which the [illegible]pply the [illegible]ng the

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/8
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 21/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 25/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 570
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 560
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 156½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 151½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 227
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 324
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49-1/4
London—Paris Frcs. 77.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.20
London—Brussels Frcs. 91.40
London—Rome Liras 101.00
London—Berlin Marks 300,000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Very steady market.

London, Oct. 23.

Telegraph Transfers — 1/4 23/32 Firm.
Bar Gold — 4/12/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot — 31 73/16 unsettled

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 24
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic — 1-4 11/16
Bank Demand — 1-4 23/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 u/s —
Fcs. Demand — 510
American Dollars — 324
Hongkong Dollars — 187
Shanghai — 227
Japan — 157 1/2
Singapore — 170 1/2

Market - Steady

Rentes 3 per cent. — 55
Bar Silver Spot — 31 13/16
" " 2 months hence — 31 7/8

Closing Tone of silver:—General Selling not buying unobtain.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans — 2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans — 2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct 23.

Exchange on London in Paris — 77.83
" " " Germany 280,000,000,000
" " " Italy — 101.50
Stockholm — 17.09
Christiania — 20.18
Amsterdam — 11.57
Switzerland — 25.24
Belgium — 20.30
Spain — 70.30
New York Co. 2%
Demand Bills — 4441
The Bombay mails of 6th inst have been delivred in London to-day

DICOUNTS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st — 3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills — 3 5/8
Fine — 3 1/4
Rates —

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Oct. 24.

A further sharp advance of 54 points in New York futures and 23 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. The market advanced on some Commission Houses buying and on general demand.

Although the position of cotton is undoubtedly very strong, it seems to us that prices have now reached a level at which it is dangerous for the time being to follow the advance further as there are already signs of the demand being checked and there is the further factor to bear in mind of the steadily rising tendency of Sterling Exchange which is a bearish factor so far as Export business is concerned. For the present we would prefer to sell in strong markets as we think that there will be a reaction when once new crops begin to move freely in the different districts.

Owing to a sharp advance in New York futures, the Marwari Bazaar opened firm this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 542/ i.e. about Rs. 7 higher than yesterday's closing quotation. Heavy buying by Offices and Japan Houses caused the market to improve to Rs. 545. At this level Commission Houses and Cutcha Candy brokers sold with the result that the rate declined to Rs. 544 but prices recovered again to Rs. 546½ on buying by a prominent Indore operator. Scattered selling caused prices to give way to Rs. 544½ and after meagre fluctuations, the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 545. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 545. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 542½, declined steadily to Rs. 538 on selling by Offices and Marwari Shroffs and closed firm at Rs. 539.

Fine M.G. Oomra for December/January delivery opened to-day at Rs. 495 and gradually advanced to Rs. 499 on heavy buying by Offices and Commission Houses. From this level prices eased to Rs. 496½ on a Commission House selling but recovered sharply to Rs. 498½ on buying by a prominent Japan House. Since then prices fluctuated within the range of a rupee or so, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted Rs. 498. Fine M. G. Oomra for March delivery opened at Rs. 494½ and in sympathy with the advance in Broach improved to Rs. 496. On a Commission House selling, the rate declined to Rs. 494½ but improved again to Rs. 496 on general buying. This improvement did not last, for on continued selling by Commission Houses, the rate declined again to Rs. 493 and at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 494½ Finally Good M. G. Bengal for December/January delivery was quoted nominally Rs. 433.

Owing to a Mahomedan holiday the Ready Market yesterday was entirely closed.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Oct. 24.

F. G. Broach April-May — 539
F. G. Bengal Dec-January — 427
Fine Oomra Dec/Janu — 492 1/2
Fine Oomra March — 488 1/2

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 24th October, 1923.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	—	545
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	—	433
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	—	498
Fine Oomra	March	—	494

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report dated October 24th says:—

New York Market 23rd October 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
29.69	Dec.	30.07		+18
29.26		29.80	29.80	+54
				+53
				+45

[illegible]CHESTER MARKET.
[illegible]cloth Sales—Yarns—Moderate

[illegible]RICAN MARKETS.
New York, Oct 23.

[illegible]orts .. 76,000
.. 2,000
.. 1,000
30.35+55
30.17+48
9.80+54
85+53
91+45
88+56
5+55
7+57
+53
50

firm, not large trading, some buying by local trade. Renewed shortages of contracts. Frost expected in Mississippi. (2) National Ginners' Association report condition 46 per cent. indicates a crop of 10,280,000 Bales. Ginnings 6,420,000.

(3) January highest 16.87, lowest 16.75, range .12 points. Frost in the Central belt. Straddle selling absorbed by trade fixing call sales.

Another of our Liverpool friends able us as under:

"Next ginners and special Bureau Report expected bullish."

Bombay Market 23rd October 1923

As American markets only reported an insignificant advance, our market opened Rs. 2 lower with Broach at Rs. 533. Early in the session one Japanese house bought moderately, while another Japanese house and exporters were small sellers. Later in the day one well-known Indore operator commenced to buy freely in large lines causing Broach to improve to Rs. 536/8. Contracts were supplied by long liquidation and selling by jobbers and commission houses. The market closed steady as under at 3 p.m.

Broach A/M Rs. 535, Bengal D/J Rs. 433, Oomra D/J Rs. 489, Oomra March Rs. 488.

The spot and forward markets at Colaba were closed owing to a Mahomedan Holiday.

Expected opening rates to-day: Broach Rs. 541, Bengal Rs. 429, D/J Oomra Rs. 495, March Oomra Rs. 492/8.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	—	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			—
" " Sales of East Indian	—		1,000
" " Imports	—	—	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices :—			
Mid. Americans Spot m deate inquiry			17.63
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—	—	18.45
New York 11 a.m.	Jan.	—	29.16+6
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	—	29.72+6
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May.	—	29.78+2
	Oct.	—	28.55
	Jan.	—	29.37

OPENING PRICE

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	17.34+14
Nov.	16.95+13
Dec.	16.89+14
Jan.	16.76+14
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.64+16
April	..
May	16.30+17
June	..
July	15.98+16
Aug.	+
Sept.	..
Oct.	—
Egyptians January —	17.65
" July —	18.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	17.41+20
Nov.	17.02+21
Dec.	16.93+23
Jan.	16.85+23
Feb.	16.73+25
Mar.	16.63+25
April	16.51+26
May	16.42+29
June	11.27+28
July	16.10+28
Aug.	15.63+35
Sept.	14.92+30
Oct.	14.42+25

Tone.—Firm

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.75
" " Fully Good	11.15
" " Fine	11.55
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.70
" " " Fully Good	12.20
" " " Fine	12.70
M. G. Broach, Good	13.45
" " Fully Good	13.85
" " Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.65
" " Fully Good	10.95
" " Fine	11.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

Months	Today's Price.
Oct.	17.54+14
Nov.	17.69+14
Dec.	17.92+92
Jan.	17.65+10
Feb.	17.72+10
Mar.	17.78+10
April	17.83+ 8
	17.88+ 7
	17.92+ 7
	17.92+ 7
	17.92+ 7
	17.92+ 7

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Sellers	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachee N-D. Sellers	25/10

Tone—Very Quiet

METALS.

London, Oct. 23

English best Selected Copper	—	£ 63
Standard Copper G. M. B.	—	" 60 3/8
Copper Braziers	—	" 87 1/2
Yellow Metal	—	" 7 3/4
Spelter	—	" 29 1/2
Zinc Sheets	F.O.B. net. —	" 19

[illegible]ALS—LOCAL MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 24.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
	3/4	67 8 0
	1/	63 4 0
	1 1/4	66 0 0
	1 1/2	66 0 0
	1 3/4	66 0 0
	2/	66 0 0

[illegible]PIER.

Bombay, Oct 24

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
	3 1/4	74 8 0
	1/	74 8 0
	1 1/4	74 8 0
	1 1/2	76 0 0
	1 3/4	76 0 0
	2/	76 0 0
		72 0 0
		28 0 0
		61 0 0
		40 0 0
		68 0 0
		18 0 0
		66 0 0
	1 3/4 to 2	55 0 0

S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

FLY KILLERS

RESULT OF THE PRIZE-GIVING

1st PRIZE No. 2223 — 2nd PRIZE No. 101 — 3rd PRIZE No. 39033

Holders of Fly Killer Wrappers bearing these numbers please communicate immediately with

The Alliance Advertising Association, Ltd,
Caxton House, Frere Road.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 23.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Bold O/N Sellers Buyers	£ 18
LINSEED Argentine O/N Sellers ..	19 1/8
" J/F Sellers Paid & Buyers..	16 5/16
TONE OF RAPESEED—	
LINSEED Bombay per ton S/O nomenal	21 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED—Firmer & fair trade.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) F/D Value	£ 9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED O/N st Sellers	£ 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 24

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30 —	41 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	43 0 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore —	9 4 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold —	12 14 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin —	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 —	78 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 —	74 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 —	68 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Black —	65 0 0	12 12 0
Poppyseed, White —	12 14 0	13 17 0
Groundnuts —	70 0 0	0 0 0
Mowrasced —	9 4 0	9 9 0
Barley —	30 0 0	—
Castorseed —	65 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery —	4 0 0	5 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May —	7 7 9	
Linseed, April/May —	12 4 3	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 D/J.	15 9 0	

English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 — 74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4 — 76 0 0

London, Oct. 23.

Copper Standard G.M.B. .. ..£ ..
Copper best English Selected .. ..£ ..
TIN BLOCK .. ..£ 203 1/8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 24

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand —	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Currimbhai —	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone —	No. 12 1/2	0 12 3
David —	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Shapurji —	No. 10 1/2	0 11 10
Trikamdas —	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Sattara —	No. 12 1/4	0 12 9
Shapurji —	No. 6 1/2	0 10 0
Light-house —	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Japan —	No. 40/1	1 10 3
Japan —	No. 42/2	1 10 6
Japan —	No. 20	1 0 6
Japan —	No. 32	1 6 9
Kilachand —	No. 20 1/2	0 15 6

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 23.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
Oct.-Nov. Sellers 23 3/4
Tone—Very Quiet
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
Very Quiet
" Nov./Dec. Sellers .. 39/6
Jan/April Buyers — 36/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. 12 3/4
Tone—
Plantation First Later crepe Oct, .. 13 7/8
Tone—Firmer, fair demand.

London, Oct. 23.

FREIGHT of Coal Cardiff to Bombay .. 14/0

RECEIPTS

Bombay Oct. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd Oct 1923.

Cotton —	638 Bs.
Wheat —	1377 Owts.
Linseed —	3496 "
Rapeseed etc. —	2134 "
Gingellyseed —	106 "
Poppyseed —	399 "
Groundnuts —	2242 "
Castorseed —	2739 "
Rice —	20249 "
Myrabollams —	1416 "
Cottonseed —	4457 "
Mowrasced —	197 "
Gram —	558 "
Juwar —	983 "
Maaur —	17 "
Barley —	169 "
Beirl —	1294 "
Coal —	742 Tons

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8. a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.893 inches
Temperature of Air	83.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.9 "
Dew Point	70.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	67% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.1 "
Minimum do do	75.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,NNW N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 134
Fall of Rain	"
Total fall during month	"
do do year	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Oct	"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Western India National Liberal Association: The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's public lecture on "Educational Reform" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6-15 p.m. the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha to preside.
Harwood League: Bengal United vs. Colaba United.

FRIDAY, October 26.

P. and O. s.s. "Mooltan" with mails of Oct. 11, due at 9 a.m.
B.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Mechanical) Exam. results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Lectures on Elections, Visrani Nivas, Matunga (G.I.P. Rly) 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

S. S. "Morea" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 25 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m.
Oct. 27th (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 28th (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 9m
Oct. 29th (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 37m. Sunset 6h. 8m

Oct. 30 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 37m. Sunset 6h 7m.
Oct 31 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 38m. Sunset 6h. 7m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber will deliver a lecture on the necessity of Music to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Shree Ram Bhuwan of the Vidyalaya's premises. At the same time Music performance will be made. The public are invited.

LECTURE ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM."

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association the Hon. Dr. R. P Paranjpye, Minister of Education, will deliver a public lecture on "Educational Reform" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Sir Dinshaw E Wacha, Kt., will preside.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Central Labour Board will be held on Sunday (the 28th inst) at 4.30 p.m. in the hall of the Servants of India Society Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

MILL BOYS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a lecture on "Economy" will be held on Saturday (the 27th inst.) at 7-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Institute, when Messrs. Satoskar, Desai, Deorukhkar and Jaguste will speak on the subject, Mr. K. S. Sawant will preside.

BYCULLA DIST CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day at 7 p.m. in the committee's office.

MEETING OF BASSEIN CATHOLICS.

A public meeting of the Catholic of Bassein will be held at Gai Bhat, Agashi, on Sunday next (the 28th instant), at 2-30 p.m. to consider:—(1) The Padroado Question. (2) The Question of Marriages of Minors. (3) Pius X Fund for educational purposes, and such other business as may be brought forward.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CANDIDATURE.

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will meet his voters of the University Constituency for Bombay Legislative Council on Sunday, 28th inst. at 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Opportunity will be given to voters to ask questions. All voters are earnestly requested to attend.

K. R CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala, B.A., will deliver the first of his series of six lectures in connection with the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, at the premises of the Institute, Sukhadwala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Ravelin Street, Fort to-morrow (Friday) instead of to-day Thursday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public.
The subject is "Indo-Iranian Religion. Ritual and Ceremonial." Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside, and address a few introductory words.

FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS.

We have received from "A student" Rs. 5 for the Behar Relief Fund and Rs. 5 for the Kanara Relief Fund.

CATHOLIC THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass of the G. I. P. Railway Catholic Employees will be celebrated on Sunday, the 28th October, at 9.30 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill Revd. P do Rosario S.J., of St. Peter's Church will preach for the occasion. The Nuns of Mount Marg's Convent will sing at the Mass and the St. Cecilia's Orchestra, Bandra, will be in attendance.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Nevasa" which left London on 12th instant arrived Port Said at 4 p.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 1-15 a.m. on the following day.
The Clan line s.s. "Cumming" left Suez on the evening of the 22nd inst.
The P and O Mail steamer "Plassy" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 23rd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

VILE PARLE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following 16 members have been elected by the Vile Parle Congress Committee for the ensuing year:—
1. Shivji Devsi, President; 2. Bhaskar Ganesh Bhide, Vice-President; 3. K. N. Desai; 4. P G Desai; 5. Bhaidas Bhuta; 6. Gokulbhai Bhatta; 7. Gopalrav Phatak; 8. Chhotalal Chauhan; 9. Parmanand Kapadia; 10. Sudhakar Shivji; 11. M T Pardhe; 12. M L. Dabholkar; 13 Kalidas Dave; 14. Amritlal Monji; 15. Vithaldas Desai Hon. Secretary; 16. Manubhai Mehta, Honorary Secretary.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd October 1923 to 6 a.m. of 24th October 1923:—

Disease.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Small-pox	..... Nil	Nil.
Cholera	..... Nil	Nil.
Plague	..... Nil	Nil.
Influenza	..... Nil	1

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 91.
Total mortality this day last year, 107.

PANCHGANI.

Mr. Sorab B Vakil, President of the Panchgani Municipality, writes:
"I shall be much obliged if you will be kind enough to insert in your paper for the information of the intending visitors to Panchgani and parents of students attending Panchgani schools the following information that only two cases of plague had occurred in the Station, one in the last week of September 1923 followed by the attack of his attendant in the second week of the current month. Both the patients have been recovering and are shifted away from here. For over ten days there has been no case."

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A moral class for the boys of the Institute schools was conducted by Mr. G. V. Chitnis, Head Master of the School, on the 20th inst. While relating the story of Kautasa, the disciple of Vartantoo who approached king Raghu for a bounty to be paid to his guru in recognition of the lore Varatantoo taught him, the speaker described the devotion of the pupils in ancient times for their preceptors and also the generosity of former kings in giving liberal grants towards the encouragement and maintenance of the educational institutions.

DASARA DAY.

Under the auspices of the above Institute the Dasara day was celebrated on Friday, the 19th inst. when wrestling matches of workmen were arranged and prizes were distributed to winners. Over 300 workmen were present. The students of the Institute schools also celebrated the festival by having a programme of music, dialogues, and some comic pieces, Mr. Chavan, the guest of the evening, addressed the gathering and dwelt on the importance of the day. Distribution of prizes to the students and light refreshments terminated the proceedings.

MARATHA DASARA SAMMELAN.

The Dasara Sammelan of all the Marathas in Bombay was held on Friday last, in the mandap specially erected on the maidan opposite the Municipal Arthur Road Hospital Jacob's Circle, when Mr. R. S. Asavale, presided. The essays on "Dasara festival" were sented by the Sammelan Committee to Mr. read out and the prizes were awarded to the best students. Three golden medals were pre- Balasaheb Yadav and Mr. Zunjararao Pawar the two main actors in the popular film "Sinhagad," and to Mr. N. B. Savant, the Ayurvedic Vaidya.
The President in his closing speech complimented the students and Messrs. Yadav, Pawar and Savant on their excellent performances. The gathering then went in procession to Madhav Baug singing "Dasara songs."

COMPANY MEETING.

MORARJEE GOKULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The fifty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m. Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji presiding. The Directors' Report on the operations of the Company together with the Audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1923 stated:—The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 12,02,726-11-4 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 60-075-6.1 brought forward from the last year's accounts.
Having paid from the abovementioned sum an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 200 per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1922 viz., Rs. 2,30,000, there remains the available balance of Rs. 9,72,726-11-4. From this the Directors have made the following disbursements:—Reserve Fund Rs. 75,000; Depreciation of Machinery Rs. 4,49,400; Depreciation of buildings, Rs. 1,12,000—Rs. 6,36,400 and recommend disposal of the balance as under:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 250 per share for the half-year ended 30th June 1923, Rs. 2,87,500; Bonus to Company's employees Rs. 30,000—Rs. 3,17,500—Rs. 9,53,900. Balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 18,826-11-4. Grand Total Rs. 9,72,726.11-4.
The Directors have thought it advisable to amalgamate Fire Insurance Fund into the General Reserve Fund.
The Mill premises together with the machinery and ordinary contents and cloth at the shops stood insured on the 30th June 1923 for Rs. 1,88,23,570; also the Mill profits and standing charges for Rs. 33,96,000.
The report was adopted, dividend as recommended in the report was approved and retiring directors for the ensuing year were re-elected.

THE TATA POWER CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday, Mr. R. D Tata presiding. The reasons for the meeting were stated in the circular to be as follows:—
"Your Directors have arranged to obtain a Debenture Loan from England for £1,000,000 sterling bearing interest at a rate to be hereafter fixed and which, is expected to be about 5 per cent per annum. This Loan is to be guaranteed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and one of the conditions of this Loan is that the said Commissioners shall have the right to nominate some person to be a Director of the Company at a remuneration to be fixed with the approval of the said Commissioners. As our Articles do not contain power to appoint such a Director it is necessary to alter the Articles to comply with the above condition laid down by the Commissioners of the Treasury. We may mention that the Debenture Loan is redeemable on 15th May 1948 with power to the Company to pay it off at par in whole or in part on three months' notice after the 15th day of May 1934. The amount of the Loan is in the first place to be used in buying machinery and plant in England and the said amount will remain in England until so required with power to the Company to invest the same in the meantime."
The necessary changes were accordingly made.

COLOUR-MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

The quotations are as under:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 145.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 135.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 135.
Congo Red Rs. 2.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6/7 (Big.)
Malachite green Rs. 4/8.
Victoria Blue Rs. 4/4.
Fast Red Rs. 5.

CHEMICAL-MARKET.

BOMBAY, Oct

The quotations are as:—
Zinc Chloride Rs. 25/8.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/4.
Antimony salt Rs. 0/10.
Farina Dutch Rs. 15/4.
Dextrine Rs. 18.
Silicate of soda Rs. 11.
Caustic soda 98 per cent Rs. 23
Brown sugar Lead Rs. 55.
Chrom Alum Rs. 25.
Sago Flour Rs. 13.
Washing soda Rs. 7.
Soft soap Rs. 16/8.
Turkey red oil Rs. 24.
Glauber salt Rs. 4.
Hydrosulphide of soda Rs. 2.
Bichromate of soda Rs. 39.
Bichromate of potash Rs. 46.
Maize starch Rs. 15/4.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/3/6.

MILL-STORES MAR

The quotations are as u
Healds Rs. 1/14.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs. 8
Doffer Fillet Rs. 0/13.
Weft Grates Rs. 22.
Universal Pirn Rs. 6.
Card cans Rs. 4.
Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Roller Cloth 18 oz. Rs.
Emerry Fillets Rs. 0
Warcer Bobbins Rs. 7
Ring Rabbeth Rs. 18.
Conical Pirn Rs. 7.

More rain is expect
slips may occur in

NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION,

Sir A. F. Whyte, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has issued the following:—
The children of a nation are its greatest asset, and care spent upon their welfare is richly repaid. In the intense competition of modern life, the protection of young lives is becoming one of the first objects of public concern which no nation can afford to neglect; thus it is that in the spheres of legislation, administration, and private philonthropy alike, the child takes a place which it never held before. This interest in Child Welfare is, indeed, an entirely modern phenomenon, due in part to the growth of humane sentiment, and in an even greater part to the teachings of Science.
With the importance now attached to the care of the child, the high rate of Infant Mortality causes great concern to those who have the welfare of India at heart. She loses annually more than two million babies under one year from causes which are mostly preventable, and, more serious still, she retains among the survivors large numbers of weakly infants who struggle through a sickly childhood, unable to avail themselves of opportunities of improvement and unfitted for the full duties of citizenship.
Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate statistics, it is not possible to state with absolute precision the number of infant deaths in India, but it has been reckoned by a competent authority that the average rate of infantile mortality is not less than 200 per thousand, which is nearly three times as great as the English rate. The 'general' death-rate is more than twice that of England, and the Indian expectation of life at birth is less than half that of the English citizen.
Small wonder, then, that India finds herself handicapped in all her activities; the first step towards national success is the protection of the nation at its source and the securing of conditions at birth and after birth which will allow its children to enter life untrammelled by physical weakness or disease.
In considering how to solve this grave problem, India has the advantage of studying the past history of other nations. A quarter of a century ago the position in England as regards Infant Mortality was similar to that of present day India. The rate of Infant Mortality in England in 1898 was 156 per 1,000, but 25 years of organized effort have reduced it to 80 per 1,000. This achievement was attained in the first place by the generous efforts of a few voluntary workers who enquired into conditions and remedies, organized experimental measures, and continually drew more recruits into the field of work. National interest was aroused throughout the country; a demand for leigslation arose, and the first of the series of Acts of Parliament which have revolutionised Infant Welfare in England was passed in 1902. Since then progress has been unbroken, and the rate of Infant Mortalitiy has steadily fallen.
One of the most important landmarks of progress in England was the formation of the National Baby Week Council in 191?, whose task was to persuade every locality to set aside one week in the year during which intensive efforts would be made to arouse public interest, to raise funds, and to spread a knowledge of Mothercraft and all it stands for among the people. The movement has assumed large proportions, and through its agency there is now scarcely a man, woman or child in England who does not realise the importance of National Health both to individuals and to the world at large.
On the initiative of Her Excellency, the Countess of Reading, a similar Council is now being created in India to promote Baby Week celebrations during the 3rd week in January, 1924. Each town will form its own Committee, draw up a programme assisted, when desired, by suggestions from the Central Office, and carry out the activities proposed which may include Infant Welfare Exhibitions, series of lectures to men, women and children, Baby Competitions, Essay Competitions, Maternity Plays, Entertainments, Conferences, etc. Her Excellency hopes that such a scheme will gradually awaken the people to the great problem of Infant Mortality, the solution of which can only come from within by the efforts and by the will of the parents of India.
At the end of this memorandum a note on possible activities is attached. The Central Office is prepared to offer, within reasonable limits, supplies of propagandist material.
It will be seen that the proposals indicated above are not such as to entail any great expense. The Central Committee desires it to be known that it is not now making any appeal for funds, and that the success of the Baby Week will depend mainly on the personal service of those who are prepared to assist. What is required is that each town should form a Committee with an Honorary Secretary interested in these questions, who should correspond with the Provincial Centre. The Committee should enlist the help of all doctors, nurses and school teachers in the neighbourhood, and should consider what of the activities proposed they can under should secure a building and, if possible magic lantern, and should appeal to the rosity of the richer citizens to start a fund to provide amusements, pirzes petitions, and other measures like crease the co-operation of the pub great movement.
In the interests of the children the representatives of India in come, it is earnestly hoped th will undertake a Baby We 1924.

6TH NATIONAL

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gone to jail for the sacred cause of the Panth.
Accordingly the Akhand Path began on the 16th morning and was finished on the 18th morning which day was observed as a special holiday in the College and School. On the day the gathering was so large that even the doors and windows of the Dharamsala were blocked up by the enthusiastic hearers. After learned speeches and poems by students and Professors suited to the occasion the following resolution was unanimously carried out. Next followed the distribution of "Karah Parshad" and at 1 p.m. the meeting ended with shouts of 'Sat Sri Akal.'
"Resolved that the Sangat (all connected with the College) of the Khalsa College regards all the actions of the S. G. P. C. to be wholly religious. Sympathising and taking pride in the supreme sacrifices of the Professors Sardar Teja Singh, Bawa Harkishan Singh and Sardar Niranjan Singh, and other Sikh leaders the Sangat assures S. G. P. C. that they are prepared to abide by its orders at all times."

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM GANGRENE.

On Wednesday the 17th instant a tram car was passing along Jacob Circle when Ramji Veerum (20) a Hindu grain dealer tried to board the car but having lost his hold of the handle fell between the foot-path and the foot-board of the car. His left foot was crushed and his head was injured. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he was treated and detained till 9 a.m. the following day He was advised to attend the out patient department. On the 19th instant he returned to the hospital with gangrene of the left foot and an amputation was advised but he refused to permit it till the 21st instant and he died on Tuesday night.
At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of death from gangrene following the injuries evidently accidentally received was recorded.

ALLEGED STABBING BY HUSBAND.

On Tuesday at about midnight Jorabai (20) a Mohamedan woman residing with her husband Jamal Bajan on the ground floor of a chawl at Imamwada was removed to the J. J. Hospital with a number of incised wounds on her body. She was conscious at the time of admission and stated that her husband had inflicted the wounds. The police being informed of this incident promptly arrested Jamal and sent for Mr. Frank Olivera, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to record her dying statement as her condition grew precarious. She died at 4 a.m. on Wednesday.
Jamal being questioned by the police admitted having attacked his wife as she attacked him first and showed injuries on his person.
The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Jorabai when Jamal too was present.
Gulamali Nabi Dinmohmed a bill collector said he had known the suspect for four or five years but not the deceased till the 12th or 15th ultimo when they came to live with him. On Tuesday, it being Bara Wafat holiday the suspect asked witness and two others to have dinner with him. The dinner was served at 8 p.m. and they all went out after dinner. Witness went to a pan shop and then to his master's shop and was returning home after midnight when the panwala informed him that the man living with him had stabbed his wife. The suspect and the deceased were always quarrejing.
Dr. Joseph Donnelland, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital said the deceased had six incised wounds including one twelve inches long commencing from the left of the left breast, cutting through the left breast and curving down below the navel. The stomach and small intestines were protruding and the small intestine was cut across in three places. All the injuries could have been caused by the knife produced. They could have been also caused by the razor produced. Death was due to shock following the abdominal injuries received.
Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE BYCULLA BRIDGE.

SCHEME OF WIDENING AT COST OF RS. 628,000

A meeting of the C
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MR. JEHANGIR PETIT AND "TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 22nd instant, the "Times of India" wrote a scurrilous and wholly unwarranted leaderette in connection with my attitude at the Corporation debate on Lord Morley. In that, the Editor, as has been his custom of late, made a personal and childish attack against me instead of disputing the accuracy of, or even discussing, my statements. I sent a reply to it on the 23rd which the Editor has neither had the candour nor sense of justice to publish. He apparently belongs to that class of unfortunate men who think that they are never in the wrong and can hit others with impunity without being hit in return.
I, therefore, send herein in extenso a true copy of my reply to him and shall thank you to be so good as to publish it in your valuable columns, as it is necessary that such disgraceful tactics as the "Times" descended to should be fully and thoroughly exposed.—Yours etc., etc.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT.

LETTER TO "TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Times of India."

Sir,—It was evident that ever since the departure of Sir Stanley Reed, the "Times of India" had fallen on evil days; but no one expected that it had sunk so low as not to be able to criticise certain remarks made by me in the course of the recent debate at the Corporation on Lord Morley, without descending to scurrility. I am not sure if it is your incompetence or perversity that is responsible for it. Probably it is both. It is however by no means difficult to guess why you have singled me out for a personal attack so utterly unwarranted by the facts of the case and so closely following the unfair reference made to my speech at the head of your report on Friday last. It is quite in keeping with the deep interest and anxiety with which you have been recently following my public activities.
I note that in your zeal to misrepresent me and to hold me up to public opprobrium, you have carefully omitted to mention the fact that I voted for the resolution in question and that my main objection to it was only on the score of its clumsy and unhappy phraseology, but for which it would have commanded the unanimous acceptance of the House. I also note that you have omitted with equal care either to criticise or even to discuss the several historical facts relating to Lord Morley's connection with India to which I had made allusion in the course of my speech. I am sure you could not be so ill-informed and ignorant as to deny their accuracy, and that therefore your silence on these issues, though deliberate, is wise. But I fail to see what then is your grievance. You do not challenge my facts, and you are not candid enough to admit that I voted for the proposition.
If any of my colleagues on the Corporation are, as you say, addicted to mud-slinging they have now the consolation of knowing that it is not their monopoly. No one except yourself, whether in Bombay or outside it, would be so foolish as to think that in speaking of Lord Morley's abilities, I tried to be "patronising." I must strongly protest, Mr. Editor, against your judging others by your own standard. It is hardly fair and scarcely proper. Then what remains? It is seriously contended that, because of the character of the motion, I should not have offered any remarks other than complimentary? If so, Mr. Editor, I may tell you

LYNCHING OF JAPANESE SOCIALISTS.

LABOUR KISHAN PARTY'S ABHORRENCE.

The following wire was sent by the Labour Kishan Party, Triplicane, Madras, on the 22nd inst:—
To,
Japan Consul-General,
SIMLA,
"Labour Kishan Party views with profound abhorrence murder of prominent Japanese Socialists by Japanese Junkers. Prays Japan humanity's sake take drastic precautions against such recurrence."

TODDY HAWKING.

BIJAPUR CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 24.

A crowded public meeting of the Bijapur citizens representing all castes and creeds was held yesterday, when the following resolution was passed unanimously.
"This public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur records its emphatic protest against the action of the Collector permitting toddy contractor to hawk toddy in the streets of the town and desires that the authorities concerned should take immediate steps to stop such sale in the streets."

BEHAR KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Muzaffarpur, wires:—
"A meeting of the newly-elected members of the Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee will be held at Motihari on the morning of the 3rd November for the election of new office bearers of the Province and new members of the Central Khilafat Committee. All the newly-elected members of the Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee are earnestly requested to attend the meeting, as well as the Conference. Winter clothing and bedding are necessary. Early information of the time of arrival will help the Reception Committee in giving more comforts to members. Re. 1-8-0 has been settled to be the boarding charges for the whole of the session, breakfast or tiffin being excluded."

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS WORKERS OF KHANDESH.

Mir Shukrullah, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Jalgaon, referring to the strained relations existing for the last seven months between Hindus and Muslims of the village Mori Madal, Taluka Amalner, as a result of which the Muslim minority has been economically and socially boycotted, appeals to Congress workers of East and West Khandesh to depute one or two representatives to accompany him to the said village with a view to settle the inter-communal differences.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 24.

The Kurram Afghan Boundary Disputes
mission consisting of the British Com-
ner, Major R. J. W. Heale, C.B.E.,
ical Agent, Kurram and the Afghan
missioner, Amiruddin Khan Hakim
held its first meeting at
Kurram valley

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1923
(594th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A LEGAL HYMN.

Though addresses of welcome are presented in this country not as a matter of honour but as a matter o routine, they afford an excellent opportunity to the receiver of the address for indulging in platitudinous advice and patronising compliments. While the addresses usually contain little except indiscriminate and sentimental adulation, the replies to them are replete with stern counsels and solemn warnings. Since the advent of Non-cooperation, however, members of local bodies are becoming increasingly critical in their attitude towards the policy of a high official and there are even persons who refuse to present addresses on the mere ground of moral principles! The presentation of an address therefore is no longer a mechanical affair but a signal for a vigorous conflict between sycophancy and self-respect and no Governor or Viceroy of to-day can expect to receive an address by the unanimous approval of a local body, much less of a city. That the Viceroy was fortunate enough to receive addresses at Lahore from the Municipal Committee and the District Board and the Amritsar Municipality was due to the unhappy communal wrangles in the Punjab resulting in the resignation of most of the Nationalist members from the bodies presenting these addresses. The Viceroy may [illegible]sy and the loyalty of [illegible]e likes but the [illegible] India. *In no other country* [illegible] *happened, and* [illegible] *without the* [illegible] *want* [illegible] *doors* [illegible]*sed to* [illegible]*ments* As in [illegible] the [illegible] College only as the future [illegible] The St. George's Hospital [illegible]oper charge on the local [illegible]ilarly the Grant Medi- [illegible] the whole of the [illegible]g of the Presiden- [illegible]fair or convenient [illegible]ty for these insti- [illegible]y or the cost of [illegible]" Thus it is [illegible]nsibility for [illegible] C. as the [illegible] the Cor- [illegible] Yet the [illegible] hen- [illegible]ion [illegible]'s

cellency does not diagnose the disease; on the contrary he speaks as though there is no disease to diagnose. Mutual tolerance is all very well but it is the just the criticism of Indian nationalism against the present bureaucratic system that it erects a serious barrier between the rulers and the ruled and prevents an understanding between them. Take Lord Reading himself. Here is a politician of distinctly Liberal traditions, if not tendencies, expected to possess that grasp over realities which the practice of the legal profession instils and that insight into the psychology of another people which his race and his experience have given him. Yet he is a colossal failure because the governmental system has reached a point where personal merit or laudable intentions can no longer rise above the fundamental wrong of the system itself. The best way to ensure mutual tolerance for which the Viceroy so pathetically pleads is, therefore, to alter that system radically. And until it is done there will be no real synthesis between law and liberty.

DR. PARANJPYE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The attitude of Government and of the authorities of the Grant Medical College in regard to admission of students has been for some years a subject of constant complaint and acute discontent. In 1920, out of 620 applicants, only 150 were admitted. It was found that these admissions were regulated not by considerations of merit and qualifications, but by those of the pecuniary circumstances of the applicants. In reply to a question by the Hon. Sir (then Mr.) Gokuldas Parekh in the old Council, as to whether it was a fact that 'some of the students were refused admission because their parents or guardians were comparatively poor and not well-to-do' Government had to make the following admission: 'Yes, when it was improbable that students could pay their bills in the College and hostel, preference was given to others who could.' Referring to these refusals, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said in the old Council only five months before his assumption of office as Minister: "It only shows what kind of reckless inattention is paid to the student community when only three months ago the Dean of the G. M. C. one fine morning put up a notice on the board of his College saying that he would admit in the second year only 150 students, and no more. About 300 students had already passed the P. Sc. Examination, and out of these 300 students 150 were to be admitted to the College, and the remaining 150 were to be left absolutely stranded. I think, *a thing like that is possible only in a country* [illegible] *India. In no other country* [illegible] *have happened, and* [illegible] *without the* [illegible] *I want* [illegible] *doors* [illegible]*sed to* [illegible]*ments* As in [illegible] the [illegible] College only as the future [illegible] The St. George's Hospital [illegible]oper charge on the local [illegible]ilarly the Grant Medical College [illegible] the whole of the [illegible]g of the President- [illegible]fair or convenient [illegible]ty for these institutions [illegible]y or the cost of [illegible]" Thus it is [illegible]nsibility for [illegible] C. as the [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] Yet the [illegible] hen- [illegible]ion [illegible]'s

condemned the conduct of Government and the Dean, rose in his seat to oppose the resolution. He declared hotly: 'At one time they were told that there had not been sufficient notice to the students, another time it was said that the notice had not been properly circulated, and a third time the plea was brought out that a few students had been left out. He believed in every case they had given sufficient notice.' Was the notice also sufficient when Mr. Paranjpye thought it fit to pass the vehement and stinging criticism on the conduct of the Dean and Government in August 1920? But admitting that the notice given on the present occasion was sufficient,—and Father Blatter denied that it was so—what becomes of the undertaking which Mr. Paranjpye while out of office demanded from Government that "the doors of the G. M. C. will not be closed to students until some other arrangements are made for them"? Did the need for the carrying out of the undertaking cease the moment the gentleman, who had demanded the undertaking, was raised to office, where he himself had to carry it out?

Dr. Paranjpye let the cat out of the bag, however, when in his reply to Dr. Viegas he said: "If the Senate did not recognise the recommendations of the General Medical Council, then that body may not recognise the Bombay University, and in that case, were they prepared to blast the careers of their qualified M.B.B.S's. who went abroad, and were not recognised as qualified men?" In regard to the responsibility for accommodation, Dr. Paranjpye suggested that it was the Municipal Corporation which was really responsible for medical aid under the Police Charges. In the Council, when heckled on this question, he went even further and uttered the following threat: "The restrictions in regard to admission to the College will not only continue, but for the time being it may even be necessary to introduce further restrictions. It was mainly a question of additional hospital facilities, for which the responsibility rested with the Bombay Municipal Corporation." The Corporation is no doubt responsible for medical relief in the city, and it has been doing its best to discharge that responsibility. It maintains ten dispensaries in the different parts of the city, and three Maternity Hospitals, and, moreover, has in its service over a dozen nurses to attend labour cases in the homes of the patients. Even if the facilities so provided are inadequate, the question lies between the ratepayers and the Corporation, and the ratepayers are sufficiently able to compel the Corporation to carry out its obligations. But is the Corporation under any obligation to start or even to place its hospitals at the disposal of the G. M. C. for purposes of Medical education? The Minister seems to have been obsessed with the illusion that it is the duty of the Corporation to provide hospitals for the use of the G. M. C. students, and so stands in need of disillusionment. Government letter No. 814 J. D. of 6th February 1907, containing proposals for the final settlement of differences between Government and the Corporation on Police Charges and the like, makes the matter quite plain. The letter says: "The grant of Rs. 4,14,500) should be coupled with a condition that Government continue to maintain the institutions in question (mentioned in the margin) up to the existing standard of efficiency, and with such expansion in [illegible]case of St. George's Hospital and [illegible]lical College only as the future [illegible] The St. George's Hospital [illegible]oper charge on the local [illegible]ilarly the Grant Medi- [illegible] the whole of the [illegible]g of the Presiden- [illegible]fair or convenient [illegible]ty for these insti- [illegible]y or the cost of [illegible]" Thus it is [illegible]nsibility for [illegible] C. as the [illegible] the Cor- [illegible] Yet the [illegible] hen- [illegible]ion [illegible]'s

Councillor as Vice-Chancellor, and now ends it by tying it to the apron-strings of the British Medical Council. Dr. Paranjpye asks whether we are prepared to blast the careers of those M. B. B. S. who go abroad? It is not clear whether he refers to medical men who go abroad for study or for practice. If he refers to the former, the question comes with little grace from one, who in his 1920 Election Manifesto gave the following promise: "It will be my aim to make India self-sufficing in these matters, (i.e. technical, industrial, and professional education) so that our young men would have no need to look to foreign countries," except for "advanced research." By the way, what is the percentage of our medical graduates that go to England for study or go abroad for practice? Is it even one per cent? Are the prospects and careers of 99 per cent. to be blasted for the sake of not even one per cent. that go to England for study or abroad for practice? Is there such a superfluity of medical men here that we can put drastic restrictions on the output of Medical Colleges? Is there a civilized country in the world where there is only "one dispensary for 42,000 souls" as is the case in the Bombay Presidency? In the old Council Mr. Paranjpye himself said: "I think we should have several medical institutions, considering the amount of ill-health, and sickness in this country," and proposed that Government be pleased to open a new medical college at Poona in June 1921. Two years and a quarter have passed since June 1921, and what has Dr. Paranjpye—who has now been in charge of the portfolio concerned for well-nigh three years, and who emphatically warned Government in this very connection, "I want Government to get out of their red tape rules and proceed more quickly, and get rid of the difficulties which students are experiencing"—what has Dr. Paranjpe done, we ask, to carry out the resolution on the passing of which he was so keen? Instead of removing the difficulties of the students, he has only added to them by a drastic reduction in the number of admissions to the G. M. College. A careful examination of the ministerial policy of the last three years forces one to the irresistible conclusion that Dr. Paranjpe has gone back upon his old convictions and the principles of a life-time, and has been simply carrying out the bureaucratic reactionary policy of 'greater the demand for education, the higher should be the standard'—which is only an euphemistic expression for 'greater the demand for education, the more drastic should be the restrictions.'

Notes of the Day.

Sweet Revenge.

Boer leaders of the past generation who talked in the fashion which Generals Smuts and Hertzog are reviving to-day with reference to Asiatics inhabiting South Africa, provoked a war with England and lost their country's independence. But Englishmen having annexed the Boer republic and patched up a truce with the erstwhile enemy, are now not only conniving at the Boers' oppression of Asiatics but are themselves joining in the campaign against the latter, little recking that thereby they are undermining the foundations of the Empire, which they want so much to strengthen. The sentiments that General Hertzog has uttered will, we may be sure, be applauded in the very Jingo circles in Great Britain which two decades ago were furious at the threats held out by President Kruger against "His Majesty's Indian Subjects." Truly has the dead Boer President had his sweet revenge! Echoing the views of General Smuts, General Hertzog declares that segregation is necessary for the benefit of the "native" as well as the European. The solicitude for the "native's" welfare is touching. After a century of the Boer's paternal nurture of the "native" the latter remains—what he has been from the very beginning of the "trusteeship"—a hewer of wood and drawer of water for his Boer master. It is very kind of the General to suggest that the Asiatics, by whom he doubtless means Indians, should be treated in the same way as the "natives." They will not mind in the least the brotherly relationship that he wishes to see established between them and the "Natives." Such relationship may, indeed, result in mutual benefit to both, for the Boer to arrogate the right to [illegible]e of the destinies of rightful children [illegible] soil like the "natives" is a presump- [illegible]hich neither the "natives" nor the [illegible] would readily acquiesce in.

[illegible] Prisons.

[illegible] the space of a week the Indian [illegible]dministration has come in for [illegible]ndemnation, first by implication and secondly by direct criticism, at the hands of two high officials of the Government of India, one of whom is now in retirement. Speaking on prison reform the other day at Rangoon, Major Tarapore, officiating Inspector-General of Prisons in Burma, is reported to have said that the cruelties practised on criminals in the name of jail discipline failed to correct them and the only deterrent, in his opinion, was the certainty of punishment. He referred to the days when prison discipline involved all sorts of cruelties such as "solicitude, darkness, chains, floggings and cranks." But Major Tarapore seemed to imagine that such cruelties were things of the past in India and that they do not disfigure the present-day records of prison-administration in this country. But that he is grievously mistaken in this belief can be easily shown. Here is the official record of punishments awarded to a single Mulshi Satyagrahi prisoner in the Yerravda Jail not decades ago, but less than a year ago:

28th November 1922.—Standing handcuffs and X Bar fetters 7 days.
8th December 1922.—Warned.
9th December 1922.—Penal Diet 4 days.
11th December 1922.—Standing handcuffs and X Bar fetters 7 days.
1st January 1923.—Standing handcuffs and X Bar fetters 7 days.
12th January 1923.—Standing handcuffs and X Bar fetters 7 days.
24th January 1923.—Standing handcuffs and X Bar fetters 7 days.
6th February 1923—Gunny clothing month.
9th February 1923.—Whipped—20 stripes.

And all this for what heinous offence? Merely for refusing to work or doing less than the allotted amount of work! This offence was construed by the "enlightened" and "humane" prison administrators of Bombay as "dangerous conspiracy." These administrators treated as a scrap of paper the Indian Jail Committee's report which had recommended that resort to flogging should be made only "for mutiny or incitement to mutiny and for serious assaults on any public servant or visitor." Major Tarapore quoted approvingly the Platonic maxim that "the purpose of punishment is to make the man good." He might have asked himself the question whether the "standing handcuffs", "bar fetters", "gunny clothing" and "whipping" repeatedly awarded to this Mulshi prisoner were calculated to make him "good" and remove from his mind "the sole idea of avenging the wrong that he thinks has been perpetrated." But, if Major Tarapore is still sceptic regarding the perpetration of such cruelties as "solitude, darkness, chains, floggings and cranks" at the present day in Indian prisons, he will do well to pay a visit to the Visapur Jail or, if he is unable to do so, at least to go through the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into its administration. If he does so he will not say any more that the cruelties, which he so much deprecates, are not a thing of the past in this country as he imagines.

A Mockery of Reform.

Major Tarapore, as we have said, condemned the Indian prison administration only by implication. Sir Alexander Cardew, ex-Member of the Executive Council of Madras and president of the Jail Committee, however, has expressed his condemnation more explicitly. He declared that Indian prisons, even more than the prisons of other civilised countries, rather conduced to deterioration than imprisonment—a fact to which ample testimony has been borne by the Indian Jail Committee's report. Sir Alexander says that the Andamans settlement has proved a failure, but from the way in which the Government of India have not yet fulfilled their pledge of abolishing the settlement—described as a "hell on earth"—it is apparent that the shame of it is not fully realised by them. Sir Alexander welcomed the establishment of a star class of prisoners as in England, but if he had scrutinized the concessions allowed to this class of prisoners in this country, he would not, we may be sure, be so enthusiastic about this reform. He would have discovered that the so-called reform is a mockery of what obtains in Great Britain and other civilised countries. The fact that even a prisoner of the type of Mahatma Gandhi, should have been refused for some time a light or a pillow and that even to-day he should be refused any newspapers and interviews with persons of the type of Mr. Polak and Hakim Ajmal Khan, shows what little resemblance there is between the star class of prisoners in Great Britain and those so-classified in India. The real humanity and enlightenment of the prison administrators is to be seen in the treatment of political prisoners. Judged by this standard, the prison administration of this country will be found to be the least amenable to the spirit of either humanity or enlightenment.

PLIGHT OF GERMANY

FOOD RIOTS AT HAMBURG.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

CABINET'S DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Oct 23.

The economic turmoil is increasing Dr. Stresemann's preoccupations. Strikes have already broken out of the shipyard workers in Hamburg and coal-miners in Central Germany for increased wages. Workers in Berlin have jointly threatened to strike within three days failing the introduction of scheme for payment in stable currency.

A telegram from Essen reports that Thyssen works in Hamburg have closed down owing to financial difficulties and rendered 13,000 workers idle. All bakeries in the capital have been looted. Government has prohibited the display of the red flag. Herr Manitz, Deputy of Reichstag, has been appointed Minister of Food. Nationalists demand the resignation of the Cabinet.

Disturbances broke out, to-day, in Hamburg over discontent at food prices. Crowds plundered food-shops and stormed and captured police-stations. They were later ejected by reinforcements.—Reuter.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN HAMBURG

FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Berlin.—Riots in Hamburg have been most serious since 1918. The Communists have incited the populace and erected barricades. In suburbs, fierce fighting continues and casualties have been serious.

All works in the harbour are at a complete standstill. The railway between Hamburg and Luebeck was torn up to prevent the Reichswahr reaching Hamburg, but has been repaired quickly. The centre on the city is quiet and patrolled by police.

EXPULSION OF SEPARATISTS.

The Separatists have been expelled from Aix-la-Chapelle by trade unionists after a severe handling. The flags of the Rhenish Republic have been hauled down and burnt in streets by people singing patriotic songs. The Belgians remain neutral.

A crowd stormed the Town Hall in Munchen-Gladbach and expelled the Separatists who took refuge in a restaurant and opened fire on the crowd wounding several. Thereupon, the police disarmed the Separatists who disappeared. Here too the Belgians remained neutral.—Reuter.

POLICE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, October 24.

Berlin.—It has been ascertained that hitherto seven police have been killed and nineteen injured seriously in the Hamburg disturbances. The rioters suffered severely and the police removed fourteen dead and a hundred and three wounded. Fighting broke out afresh in Barmbeck and Dehnheide this afternoon, the Communists firing from roof-tops. The police vigourously counter-attacked and are now completely in control of the situation.

Coblenz.—The Executive Committee of the Separatist Party have elected Matthes and Dorten to act as directory with full powers.

HOSTILITY OF WORKERS.

Mainz.—The new attempt to establish the Rhenish Republic has not succeeded owing to the hostility of workers. Martial Law has been proclaimed and curfew introduced at Weisbaden.

Paris.—The Separatists of Coblenz took possession of the palace of the Burgomaster to-day.—Reuter.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

NUMEROUS SETBACKS REPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reports from the Rhineland show that the Separatist movement has made headway in some quarters but suffered numerous setbacks notably at Aix-la-Chapelle, [illegible] and elsewhere. The Nationalists [illegible] unionists are the movement's opponents. Fighting has occurred [illegible] places with some casualties.—

DEVELOPMENTS STILL POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

[illegible] spread of the Separatist [illegible] is apparently due to the lack [illegible] co-ordination between the different Separatist parties rather than the comparative indifference of the local populations. Important developments, however, are possible.—Reuter.

SITUATION AT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Berlin.—The Belgian Government have issued drastic martial law regulations. At Aix-la-Chapelle the Separatists have been driven out of the Government buildings. In Coblence the French have taken over the policing of Mayence where the Separatists occupy the Government buildings. It is reported from Essen that all industries except mines have dismissed the workers and eighteen thousand workmen are affected at Gelsenkirchen alone.—Reuter.

A SKIRMISH AT BONN.

LONDON, Oct 23.

The Separatists have occupied Bonn, Wiesbaden, Treves and Duisburg. Two were wounded in a skirmish in Bonn. The Trade Unions have declared a general strike in Wiesbaden. The Separatist movement hitherto lacks homogeneity apparently through the divergent attitudes of the leaders Smeets Matthes Lorten and Deckers.—Reuter.

A GAS COOKING STOVE will roast bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

COLOUR BAR AGAIN!

WHITE SUPREMACY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

"SEGREGATION MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL."

HERTZOG'S HYSTERICS.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.

General Hertzog addressing a meeting in Durbna, to-day, urged the maintenance of White supremacy in South Africa and reiterated his well-known views regarding segregation. Dealing with the troubles from which South Africa was suffering, he urged, *inter alia*, that the first cause was that they were not properly providing for a difference in the standard of life between European and non-European, and if they allowed a free competition between European and non-European labour to go its course, there would no longer be a place for White civilisation in South Africa. They had to recognise that South Africa could only be developed by the European.

SEGREGATION AGAIN.

General Hertzog ascribed unemployment to the non-recognition of this factor. Whatever be the measures adopted, two were essential; firstly, there must be an exclusive holding of land by White men and natives in their respective areas; secondly, in those European areas certain trades and fields of labour should be exclusively restricted to Europeans. He declared that segregation was necessary for the benefit of the native as well as the European. He did not suggest repressive legislation Within their respective areas Europeans and natives would have the same opportunities and the White man must see that the native advanced within his own areas.

Replying to questions on the Asiatic question, General Hertzog said that they should deal with the Asiatics in much the same way as he had suggested in respect of the natives.

REPATRIATION FAVOURED.

With regard to repatriation he said that the general impression seemed to be that they should do nothing which might place the British Government in an awkward position, but he was convinced that they could carry out repatriation without causing difficulties.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND CENTRAL EUROPE.

PLEA FOR EMPIRE TRADE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

With the Washington agreement and the Irish Settlement as two tangible steps in the direction of world peace to which the last Imperial Conference opened the way, political observers and newspapers are asking what the present Conference is likely to achieve in the direction of reasserting the pacific influence of the British Commonwealth and saving Central Europe from chaos, and Britain from industrial paralysis, and the persistently gloomy industrial outlook.

This was the theme of Sir Eric Geddes's address to the Federation of British Industries at Glasgow, to-day. He declared that the restoration of the pre-war economic conditions in Europe was bound to take years, possibly generations, if Germany was disintegrated. He urged individual firms not merely to press the Government to take every step to encourage Empire trade in accordance with the suggestions made of the Economic Conference, but to seize the opportunities to secure the export trade. He drew attention to the extraordinary position of the circle of high exchange countries and the circle of low exchange countries with trade tendency to circulate independently of the two circles. He questioned the wisdom of keeping their eyes fixed on the American exchange and ignoring a large volume of trade with the low exchange countries. He recommended to the Government to appoint a Commission of financial and economic experts and the representatives of industry and labour to re-examine the monetary and currency policy —Reuter.

BRITISH ZONE UNAFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Cologne.—The British zone is very quiet, and has not been affected by the Separatist movement.—Reuter.

DRESDEN FORMS COMMITTEE OF ACTION.

TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE IN SAXONY.

LONDON, Oct 23.

Dresden.—A Committee of Action has been formed here, with powers to call a general strike in Saxony.—Reuter.

IN DEFENCE OF OPPRESSED GERMANY!

LONDON, Oct 23.

Munich.—Von Lossow has wirelessed to the Reichswehr garrisons all over Germany appealing to them to rally to the Bavaria Government in defence of oppressed Germany.—Reuter

CRITICAL AKALI SITUATION.

FEAR OF ASSUMING DANGEROUS ASPECT.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING URGED.

DR. KITCHLEW'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, October 23.

Dr. Kitchlew has issued the following message to all national workers, Congress and Khilafat Committees and other public bodies:—"The Government is determined to crush the Akali movement. All prominent members and workers of the Prabandhak Committee have been arrested. Their work is being carried on by young men who are prepared for all sacrifices, but who need some active guidance in order to carry the campaign to a success. Thousands of Sikhs, men and women, are at the disposal of the Committee and are prepared to undergo all hardships. The work of Civil Disobedience has been started by the Akalis. Though the Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee and the Shiromani Akali Dal have been declared unlawful associations, yet energetic and enthusiastic workers have come forward and have organised the working of the committees of the S. G. P. C. to work upon the line chalked out by the old Committee members now in prison. But the Government does not interfere and arrest them. If the Government does not arrest them the Akalis in order to bring the matter ahead, are determined to court arrests and if this sort of passive resistance fails they will have to resort to some sort of non-violent aggressive Civil Disobedience. I warn, therefore, all national workers and others interested in the cause to give their serious considerations to the matter. The situation is decidedly critical and may assume any dangerous aspect at any moment. I strongly advise an immediate meeting of the Congress Working Committee being held at Amritsar and trust that the Working Committee members will lose no opportunity in arranging their gathering."

DR. KITCHLEW'S CALL.

RESPONSE FROM C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, October 23.

Dr. Kitchlew, convener of the Civil Disobedience Committee of the All-India Congress, has received letters from various Provinces expressing their views on the movement.

The Central Provinces Congress Committee has promised to send 2,000 volunteers, if the movement is undertaken at once. Some of the other Committees have disagreed and the chief of these is the Punjab since the Committee is reported to be suffering from financial stringency.

MORE S. G. P. C. MEMBERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 24.

Gyani Gurmukh Singh Musafar, Member S.G. P.C. and Sardar Teja Singh, Executive Member S.G.P.C. have been arrested.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSION ON DEFENCE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Under the presidency of Sir Phillip Lloyd-Greame, the Economic Conference this morning resumed discussion on the Empire mail and cable communications. and economic defence. At the conclusion of the sitting, the Conference received a deputation of the Empire-Press Union headed by Lord Burnham on the subject of Imperial communications.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Economic Conference has resolved, firstly, regarding the established practice not to discriminate between the flags of shipping in Empire ports, that there is no intention of departing from it as regards the countries treating ocean-going shipping under the British flag on a footing of equality with their own shipping; secondly, that in the event of a foreign country attempting to discriminate against British shipping in the future, the Governments of the Empire will consult together and seek the best means of meeting the situation.

Two further resolutions have been passed continuing the Imperial Shipping Committee on Imperial basis.

DISCUSSION ON MANDATES.

The Committee of Conference, this afternoon, discussed mandates. Complete secrecy is maintained on the subject.—Reuter.

NEED OF FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 23.

At the Imperial Conference Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, and others recently urged that financial co-operation was one of the prime requisites for the developments of Dominions. The result of these loans furnishes a prompt and satisfactory proof that such financial co-operation is assured.—(B. O. W.)

S. AFRICA AND DOMINIONS LOANS.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 23.

The issue in London of five per cent. loan of nine millions sterling at 99½ for the Union of South Africa has been oversubscribed.

During the last month two other loans for the Overseas Dominions have been successfully subscribed, namely, one of 7½ millions for the Commonwealth of Australia and another of 9 millions for the State of Victoria in Australia.—(B. O. W.)

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Port of London Authority's annual report, ended 31st March, shows the tonnage that entered and left the port at 30,028,000, an increase of 4,298,000 including the foreign tonnage of 22,952,000 an increase of 2,005,000 compared with the previous year. The total revenue was £6,309,000 sterling and the expenditure £4,682,000 sterling.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN GREECE.

COLLAPSE OF COUNTER REVOLUTIO

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Athens.—A general collapse of the counter revolution seems imminent. Numerous arrests and surrenders are reported. Colonel Plastiras in a statement considers the movement in Macedonia has ended and says the same may be the case in Peloponnesus within a day or two.—Reuter.

PAYMENT OF "GOALIE."

COWDEN HEATH FINED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The largest fine in the history of football was imposed by the Management Committee of the Scottish League at a meeting in Glasgow, this afternoon, when they fined Cowden Heath a thousand pounds for an illegal payment to their goal-keeper. The Chairman of the Club was severely reprimanded and requested to resign.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF REICHSWEHR.

INDUSTRIALISTS REJECT FRENCH TERMS.

LONDON, Oct 23.

Berlin.—The "Vossische Zeitung" reports from Gelsenkirschen that yesterday's negotiations between the Ruhr magnates and the French authorities broke down. Industrialists have declared that the resumption work is impossible on French terms.—Reuter.

STERLING EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Sterling exchange on New York today went down to 4/47 3-8 and closed at 4/48 1/8. The weakness was due to heavy buying of dollars mainly on behalf of Holland.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH TAKE OVER MINES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Cologne.—In order to ensure the supply of coal on the Regie railways the French have taken over five mines at Recklinghausen and elsewhere. Wages will be paid in confiscated German money.—Reuter.

PAPYRUS SAILS TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 24.

New York.—Papyrus has sailed for England.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—Pleading guilty to the signing the false financial statement, H.S. Joseph of the export firm of the Childs and Joseph agreed to stay in Europe during the next five years as penalty, if the Judge did not sentence him to imprisonment. The Judge consented to expatriation of Joseph who was the European representative of the firm during war time.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS.

SMUTS ADVOCATES POWERS' CONFERENCE.

APPEAL TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct 23.

Speaking at a banquet, here, to-day, General Smuts made an important pronouncement on European policy of the British Empire, and advocated a Conference of all Powers interested in reparations, appealing to the United States to participate in the Conference.—Reuter.

At the South African Luncheon Club today, General Smuts made an unusually outspoken speech for a responsible statesman. At the outset, he referred to the Imperial Conference and said that preferences which the Government had already announced were going to be of a very great advantage in the development of the Empire. They did not amount, however, to what was called Imperial preference.

Dealing with the European situation, he advocated a Conference of the Government of the Powers mainly interested in reparations and declared that neither the Reparations Commission nor the Council of the League of Nations possessed sufficient authority to deal with it. He foresaw that decisions of the Conference regarding the holding of which negotiations were afoot, might result in a parting of the ways. The absence of any Power should not prevent the rest from foregathering. It was vitally important that the United States should attend as an active member.

The Reparations figure was generally recognised to be too high, but very competent authorities agreed that the figure could be discharged without considerable difficulty, if only the political questions such as the Ruhr occupation were out of the way. He strongly supported the British Government's view that the French occupation was illegal under the Versailles Treaty, and warned the British industrialists against participation in any Ruhr enterprise.

"A FIRST-CLASS IRREPARABLE DISASTER".

The speech largely consisted of criticism of French policy although it went out of its way to express admiration and sympathy for the French people. It emphasised, however, equally that France might regard with sympathy the prospect of Germany's dissolution. It would be a first-class irreparable disaster to Britain and small countries surrounding Germany.

General Smuts suggested that Great Britain and the Central European States could give Germany very valuable moral support. The Empire which was entitled to an authoritative voice in the affairs of Europe should have 'made it perfectly clear, in friendly but unmistakable language to all whom it may concern, that in certain eventualities this country will have to safeguard its own interests and take whatever steps are necessary to that end, irrespective of the effect they may have on old friendship."

In connection with the question of wiping out the Inter-Allied debts to Britain and America, he urged that Britain should not lend aid to further militarisation of Europe. "The people here are beginning to be seriously alarmed about the French armaments on land and in the air. The French Government have also lent large sums to the smaller States around Germany, mainly with a view to feeding their ravenous military appetites."

General Smuts said that the figure fixed by the Reparations Commission in 1921, namely, 60,000 million sterling, even if it could be paid would have calamitous industrial consequences. Along with the reduction of reparations it would be necessary to give Germany a moratorium for two years in order that she might reorganise her finances. There was a great measure of agreement among the British and Continental financial authorities whom he had consulted as regards the figure at which reparations should be fixed. It might even be unnecessary to go far in the way of credit assistance to, and financial control of, Germany as in the case of Austria.

PRESSING FOR REPARATIONS' SETTLEMENT.

Continuing, he said that since the signing of peace, Germany had vastly increased her industrial plant, equipment and organisation of which were now much in advance of Britain's. If Germany, for one reason or another, was also freed from reparations, her industries would restart in a much more favourable position than Britain's with the colossal burden of the wartime taxation which the competitors would largely escape. He cited this argument to induce Britain to press for a settlement of reparations. He declared that if agreements between General Degoutte and the Ruhr industrialists were submitted for the Reparations Commission's confirmation, the legal issue as regards the Ruhr occupation would be immediately raised. The Commission was only empowered to carry out the Versailles Treaty provisions. He said that the British declaration with regard to the illegality was a fundamental issue. "We are back in August 1914; it is again the scrap of paper; once more the great instrument of the European settlement has been deliberately broken. We entered the great war to avenge such breach. It bodes ill for the future peace of Europe that four years after the war we should have to face the same sort of the situation again, but Nemesis is coming as in 1914."

Referring to the menace of German disintegration he assigned among other causes the absence of real leadership and the dreadful French policy on the Rhine, in the Ruhr and elsewhere.

With reference to the proposed wiping out of inter-Allied debts he said that there was the danger lest a policy of excessive British and American generosity should simply enable France more effectively to subsidise further militarisation of the Continent. If things continued on the present lines Britain may soon have to start rearming herself again in sheer self-defence. He recognised that the breach of promise of the Treaty or Guarantee by Britain and America at the signing of the Versailles Treaty [illegible] down badly and made her feel alone in the world. "No wonder she was led to adopt a policy of force as an alternative, but there is no real security that can be obtained by the sword."

Referring to the military hysteria, sapping the depleted financial resources of peoples, he pointed to the fact that the black hoardes of Africa had been called in to redress the moral and political balance of this mother Continent of civilisation. Finally, he appealed to France to resume her noble historic mission as a great bearer of liberal tradition in Europe.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

STATUS OF INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

SPECIAL DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Oct 23.

There was much activity to-day in view of to-morrow's special discussion at the Imperial Conference on the status of Indians in the Empire. It is significant that H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar and Lord Peel lunched together. Later, H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar paid a visit to Mr. Baldwin. It is expected that discussion will not be finished to-morrow.—Reuter.

THE VICEREGAL THREAT.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SOLICITUDE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Reviewing the prospects of the elections the "Daily Telegraph" takes comfort in Lord Reading's recent plain speaking. The Paper says:—"If our well-meant effort to include the Indian in the work of the Indian Government is brought to nought by the Indian himself, we trust there will be a short shrift with the mutineers but the kernel of our anxiety here is the fear that strong measures which in that case can alone save the situation may not after all be taken." The paper also expresses the opinion that unless the danger of Hindu-Muslim friction is dealt with by a strong hand immediately, there will soon be no other question for us to deal with.—Reuter.

DR. MASARYK HONOURED.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 23.

Dr. Masaryk had a very warm welcome at Oxford, to-day, when the honorary degree of the Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him in Sheldonian Theatre. This evening he is the guest of honour at a Government dinner in London at which Lord Curzon presides.

In an interview with journalists, Dr. Masaryk expressed his delight at the welcome which has been accorded him in England. He was extremely touched by the cordiality shown by the King, Queen and the Prince of Wales when he lunched at Buckingham Palace yesterday.—(B. O. W.)

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON BYE-ELECTION.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 23.

According to newspapers, the Parliamentary seat of Warwick and Leamington for which a bye-election is impending, will be contested by a remarkable candidate in the person of Countess of Warwick. The Countess will fight as a candidate of the Labour Party with which she has long identified herself. The constituency, however, is permanently Conservative, and Sir Ernest Pollack, who retires on being appointed to the Judicial Bench, was returned unopposed at the last election.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

It is understood immense political significance attaches to General Smuts' speech, which, it is believed would hardly have been made without previous discussion with the members of the British Cabinet. Intense interest is, therefore being shown in Mr. Baldwin's speech at Plymouth. The care adopted by General Smuts is sufficiently indicated by the unprecedented fact that the Premier read every word of his statement. The audience anticipating an intimate South African Speech were at first surprised but gradually grasped the historic nature of the utterance and gave General Smuts a prolonged ovation at the conclusion of his speech.—Reuter.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

"Sensational, impressive, powerful and grave" are among the adjectives applied in the morning papers to General Smuts' speech which was available too late for much detailed comment. Nevertheless the salient points featured in all the papers are that it is certain to provoke considerable discussion especially when coupled with the speech of the American Ambassador Mr. Harvey last evning in which he declared, there need not be any question of his Government's willingness to participate in a conference on the question of the German reparations if requested to do so by all the Powers chiefly concerned. Such comments hitherto has appeared cordially welcome General Smuts' analysis and proposals and pays tribute to his sincerity. The only criticism levelled concerns what the paper consider his tendency to underestimate Germany's own share of responsibility for the present position. His appeal to America is wholeheartedly approved.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT IN EARNEST

PREFERENCE WITHOUT THE EMPIRE.

TAPPING FOREIGN SOURCES.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee prolonged consideration was given to Mr. L. R. Tairsee's proposition that the Municipal Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the Corporation resolution boycotting British Empire goods to the Consuls of all countries now in Bombay requesting them to supply all information such as may be useful in carrying out the said resolution. Mr. Tairsee in moving the resolution delivered a short speech in the course of which he pointed out the urgency of getting information from the Consuls who would enable them to find out what price they would have to pay for goods manufactured in foreign countries. As he had attempted to do on the last occasion, the Municipal Commissioner quietly vacated his chair, with the permission, of course, of the chairman and left the Corporation Hall, when the motion was being discussed. He however, again made his appearance in the hall after the discussion was over. It was quite evident from the debate which ensued on the proposition that the members were not in a mood to agree to the resolution with the result that it was ultimately declared lost, only Mr. Tairsee and Dr. Mabisheri voting for it. About three members of the Committee were neutral, on the votes being taken.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Municipal Corporation hall, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding. The Committee gave consideration to the following letter from the Commissioner dated the 4th October 1923.

"I have the honour to state that a false action for kidnapping was brought against the Conservancy Assistant by (1) Daya Gober, (2) Dhura Lala and (3) Roodi Jivi, wife of Dhura Lala, relatives of Municipal halalkhores living in Municipal chawls. The case was finally dismissed by the Second Presidency Magistrate and the notice issued by the Magistrate calling on the applicants to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for instituting a false charge of kidnapping was discharged on the persons undertaking not to bring such false charges in future. As the case was brought against the Conservancy Assistant in his official capacity, the services of a Police Court Counsel Mr. V. F. Vicaji were engaged to advise and defend him in the Court, as it was anticipated that this would be cheaper than instructing the Municipal Solicitors to appear. This anticipation has unfortunately not been realised as Mr. Vicaji has submitted a bill amounting to Rs. 1,275 which he declines to reduce. In the circumstances, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 527 (3) of the Municipal Act, to the bill of Mr. V. F. Vicaji, amounting to Rs. 1,275, being paid from the Municipal Fund. The cost will be met from the grant under VII—Street Cleansing and Conservancy, etc., A General Charges, IV—Law Charges."

Mr. Haveliwalla moved that Mr. Vicaji be paid Rs. 675 for the services he had rendered. He said that amount was very considerable and reasonable.

Mr. Boman Behram seconded the proposition.

Chairman:—"Has Mr. Vicaji agreed to accept this amount?"

Mr. Haveliwalla:—"We have not consulted Mr. Vicaji."

Chairman:—"Suppose Mr. Vicaji does not agree to it."

Mr. Haveliwalla:—"We have adopted a very reasonable suggestion."

Mr. Tairsee:—"What would be a fair and reasonable scale?"

Mr. Haveliwalla:—"It would be very much less."

Chairman:—"Then, let the proposition come from the chair.

The Committee, then, agreed to the proposition.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

The Committee, next, forwarded the following resolution of the Corporation dated the 15th October 1923 to the Commissioner for his information and guidance.

"That agreeably to the Resolution of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held in the Town Hall on the 11th September 1923, this Corporation is of opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

Mr. Tairsee said that the real interpretation of the resolution passed by the Corporation was that the articles which were not indispensable and which could not be had in any part of the world, should be used by the Municipality or by any of its contractors.

Mr. Behramji Jijibhoy:—"That would be meaning that you are juggling with the rate payers' money."

Mr. Tairsee assured Mr. Behramji that it was not the question of juggling. Every case would be considered on its own merits.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wanted some reasonable interpretation of the resolution. They ought to boycott British goods, he said, but in doing so they should see that there was no loss of the ratepayers' money to an unreasonable extent.

The Municipal Commissioner was heard to say that their money would be wasted in one way or another, if they gave to various people an authority to buy inferior goods for them. If the quality of the articles and their price varied, then, they might buy foreign goods.

Mr. Kanji:—"This means that every time we will have to discuss the boycott question."

Chairman:—"The Corporation has already expressed its opinion and this resolution is on record."

Mr. Tairsee:—"When tenders come we will consider them on their own merits."

The discussion, was then, dropped and the resolution stood as above.

EXPLORING FOREIGN MARKETS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, next moved.

"That the Municipal Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the Corporation Resolution boycotting British Empire goods passed on the 15th October 1923 to the Consuls of all countries now in Bombay requesting them to supply all information as may be useful in carrying out the said resolution."

Mr. Behramji Jijibhoy rose to a point of order and said that the resolution did not come in their purview.

The Chairman ruled out the objection and said the resolution, as it stood, was perfectly in order.

In moving the resolution Mr. Tairsee said that the object of the resolution was to request the Consuls of all countries to communicate with their own people, who in turn would communicate with the Consuls as to what their specifications were in the matter, and ultimately their object would be gained. There was nothing to lose by communicating the resolution.

Dr. P. Mahisheri seconded the resolution.

Mr. Boman Behram:—"I don't know what sort of opinion Mr. Tairsee wants."

Chairman:—"Mr. Tairsee's object is that the Consuls will send the resolution to their respective countries so that they may let us know what articles are being manufactured in their countries."

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas:—"The question is only this whether it is proper on the part of the Standing Committee to write this letter. I am not speaking either in favour or against the resolution."

"NO REASON FOR SUCH FUSS."

Mr. Meyer Nissin opposing the resolution said that Mr. Tairsee would have us proclaim from the house-tops to the nations of the world that India was at the moment at loggerheads with the British Government. "Surely in the past, India has had something at least to be thankful for to the British Government," said Mr. Nissim. "If, however, now she has had reasons to fall out, the battle should be fought with decorum and dignity." If there was dirty linen to be washed he saw no reason to herald it with a flourish of trumpets. There was another reason that made him oppose the resolution and that was that during its existence so far, the Standing Committee had never approached any manufacturers directly. The position at present was that the Corporation had passed a resolution giving preference to foreign and Indian goods to goods manufactured in other parts of the Britisih Empire. As a Committee of the Corporation, what was expected of them was to bringi this preference clearly to the notice of Municipal Contractors and Suppliers at the time of calling for tenders. But the Standing Committee would not be justified in setting itself up in the capacity of a commercial bureau and get into touch with the manufacturers in different countries.

Mr. Boman Behram said that it was no use asking for information, when the Corporation had already passed the resolution. The resolution of Mr. Tairsee was, therefore superfluous.

Mr. Tarisee in replying to the debate said the point at issue was that the resolution of the Corporation must be given effect to. How they were going to do it was the next question they had to decide. They could do so by writing to the Consuls of the various countries who would give them information which would enable them to find out what price they would have to pay for goods manufactured in foreign countries. That information would not in any way be harmful to them, but it would in every way be useful to them. In short, they were going to have the information as a matter of course. It was a pity that they had not done that so far. Concluding Mr. Tairsee again assured the Committee that the information that they were asking for would not do them any harm, and that was why he proposed the resolution.

The resolution was, then, put to the vote and declared lost, only the mover and the seconder voting for it.

Chairman (to Mr. Tairsee) "You need not be sorry!"

Mr. Tairsee:—"Oh, I am not sorry at all. As a matter of fact, I have already received information from the Consuls of various countries."

This brought the business of the Committee to a close.

BURMA M. L. C. CLAIMS DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

Mr. A. V. Joseph, M. L. C., of A. V. Joseph and Co., filed a suit against the Bengal Nagpur Railway claiming damages of nearly half a crore for the alleged misfeasance by the railway and their local agents in respect of contract between Joseph and Company and the railway relating to the supply of sleepers. The case will be heard on December 17th.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy accompanied by Sir Edward Maclagan left Lahore last night for Gojra and Lyallpur.

The Executive committee of the G.C.B.A. (Council entry section) in their manifesto on behalf of the three Burman candidates justified the nomination by that party of candidates to Indian Assembly since it was decided that they were to work for the attainment of home rule from both within and outside the Council.

A correspondent wires from Poona:—Appeal was filed on the 24th inst. in the District Court against the recent decision of Mr. Atre in connection with the charge of intentionally obstructing a Government Excise Inspector at Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills, Poona. The Appeal was allowed by Judge Waterfield after discussion with Mr. Velinkar, Ba[illegible] Bombay.

THE SWARAJ PARTY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct.24.

The central Council of the Swarajya party has adopted the following candidates for the Legislative Assembly. This is the first list:—

MADRAS PROVINCE—NON-MOHAMMADAN RURAL.

Godavari—Kistna constituency—Doctor Ramchandrarao.

Gantur—Nellore—Mr. Rajgopalam.

Madras Ceded Districts and Chittur—Mr. Rangahswamiya.

South Arcot—Chingleput—Mr. M. K. Acharya.

Tanjore—Trichinopoly—Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayyangar.

Madura and Ramnad—Tinnevelly—Mr. M. S. Shesyengar.

South Madras Muhammadan—Janab Ahmed Miran.

BOMBAY PROVINCE NON-MUHAMMADAN.

Bombay City— Mr. Vithalbhai Patel.

Non-Muhammadan rural—Sindh—Mr. Pribdas Tulani.

Bombay Northern Division—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

Cental Division— Mr. N.C. Kelkar.

Southern Division—Mr. D.V. Belvi.

Bombay City Muhammadan—Mr. Hussainbhai Lalaji.

PUNJAB PROVINCE

Non-Muhammadan rural, Ambala Division—Lala Dunichand.

Jullunder Division—Raizada Hansraj, Barrister.

West Punjab—Dewan Chamanlal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Non-Muhammadan—Nagpur Division—Mr. M.V. Abhayankar, Barrister.

Berar—Mr. M.S. Aney, Vakil.

Landholders—Seth Govinddas, Zemindar and Banker.

Muhammadan—Mr. Samiullahkhan, Vakil.

BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Tirhut Division (Two Seats)—Messrs. Gayaprasad and Shyamacharanlal.

Gaya—Monghyr—Rai Hariprasadlal.

Bhagalpur, Purnea and Santal Parganas—Swami Viddyanand.

Chota Nagpur—Mr. Devkiprasad Sinha.

Muhammadan—Patna Chota Nagpur—Orissa—Nawab Sarfrazhussain Khan.

Tirhut Division—Maulvi Mohmed Shafee.

THE GANDHI CAP.

ENRAGES A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 24.

Mr. A. R. Ubsdall, District Traffic Superintendent, Nainpur, is acting in a strange manner towards those employees who wear khadi clothes and Gandhi cap and has even threatened some with dismissal. On the 18th instant, Mr. Ubsdall asked a signaller, Mr. Shintre, in a most offensive manner to put off his Gandhi cap. Mr. Shintre persisted for some time in his right to use any cap he chose, as no uniform has been prescribed for signallers, but the D. T. S. became extremely vehement in his talk threatening all the while to dismiss Mr. Shintre for disobedience. The latter temporarily yielded, simply to avoid a worse scene. He kept himself admirably cool that time and next day he again went to the office with his Gandhi cap on. This incident has produced a great sensation amongst the railway employees and the general public.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

PROTEST AGAINST BRINGING REPORTERS FROM ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 24.

A public meeting was held last evening, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar presiding, to protest against the action of the Royal Commission on Public Services in bringing all official reporters from England and not including a single Indian in the list.

KATHIAWAD CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

K. P. CONFERENCE'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 24.

The General Secretaries of the Kathiawad Political Conference have convened an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee at Bhavnagar, on 29th instant to consider the proposal of His Highness Thakore Sahib of Rajkot to establish the Kathiawad Chamber of Princes and the situation created by the Government of Bombay's disapproval of the scheme.

"CONCERT HALL FUND."

The President and the Council of the "Concert Hall Fund" have issued the following to the Press:—

"A Concert will be organized at the Town Hall by Miss Bhikhaiji. L. Palamkote, on Sunday (the 11th November next), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the "Concert Hall Fund".

Donations will be accepted with thanks, and will be announced in papers, and at the Town Hall.

Admission to the Concert will be by tickets at Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 each, which can be obtained from Miss Bhikhaiji. L. Palamkote, at the Music Studio 61 Cumballa Hill, P. O. Malabar Hill".

U. P. MARWARI AGRAWAL CONFERENCE.

EXTENSIVE SOCIAL REFORMS SUGGESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HATHRAS. Oct. 24.

The U. P. Provincial Marwari Agrawal Conference met for the second day at 9-30. After the usual prayers and welcome songs, letters and telegrams from Bombay, Calcutta, Amritsar, Ranigani, Wardha and other places expressing sympathy with the aims and objects of the Conference were read by Seth Jankidassji Bagla and the following resolutions, amongst others, were adopted. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and other political workers of the community were congratulated, amidst loud cheers, for their unflinching devotion to the motherland. The untimely death of Messrs. Govindram, Kanhaial and Nardattrai was deeply regretted and sympathy with the survivors in their bereavement was conveyed. Next, the conference exhorted the audience to give education in Hindi to their children as it was the *Lingua Franca* of India and advised the community to reform their charitable institutions and take the utmost care that their charities were on no account misplaced but that they reached hose who most deserved it. Lastly the revival of all *sanskars* was strongly urged as well as the avoidance of un-Hindu religious practices and worship of un-Hindu gods and saints. The need of developing physical culture in the community was emphasised.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The Conference met at 1 p.m. Amongst the distinguished visitors was Goswami Shri Balkrishnalalji of Brindaban. After the usual Mangalacharan, business commenced and the customs in the community were taken into consideration one by one and practicable reforms were discussed. The curtailment of superfluous and unnecessary expenses in marriage, Shradha and other ceremonies was strongly recommended. Early marriages and the marrying of girl wives by old persons was not only condemned but the local panchayets were exhorted to bring the offenders to book. It was resolved to encourage female education and separate resolutions were adopted regarding general education, cow protection, prohibition of the use of intoxicating drugs, fatka, race gambling and sending children to missionary schools or placing girls under the tuition of the Zenana Mission. It was also resolved (a) that the community ought to avoid the use of foreign clothes and other articles in favour of indigenous ones; (b) that care must be taken to deal in home made articles in order to protect and encourage their home industries and help the Indian manufacturers and artizans; (c) to establish chambers of commerce and to settle their disputes through them; (d) that the members of the community were exhorted to contribute to the general fund of the community by subscriptions on the occasion of marriage, sacred thread, etc.; (e) that the day of Maharaja Agrasen be celebrated on the 1st of Aswini Shukla throughout the length and breadth of India by his descendants.

The executive committee of the provincial conference was elected consisting of 51 members in order to draw up rules and regulations and work up to them all the year round. Business being over Rai Bahadur Seth Chirangilal Bagla, chairman of the Reception Committee, offered his cordial thanks to the president, delegates, coworkers and volunteers in a stirring little speech which was much admired by the people. He was moved when the word volunteers came to his lips. Many delegates then thanked the president of the reception committee and volunteers for the praiseworthy reception accorded to them. Mr. B. Tulsiram Saravgi, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Sabha, thanked the Marwari Agrawal citizens of Hathras for their holding the first provincial conference at Hathras. Cawnpore delegates have invited the next session of the All-India Agrawala Mahasabha at Cawnpore.

After the concluding speech of the President, the conference came to a close amidst loud cheers and shouting of "Bharat Mata Ki Jai" "Maharaj Agrasen Ki Jai." The Executive Committee of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Maha Sabha also met there on Monday and Tuesday. The business on the agenda being over Seth Kamlapatiji Ramkumar Newatri and others invited the next session of the Mahasabha at Cawnpore on behalf of the citizens of that place.

MORE ABOUT THE SITKWIN FRACAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

In connection with the fracas reported from Sitkwin Tharrawaddy on Sunday last further enquiries show that the cause is said to have been an attack by political extremists on an employee of the Town Committee. The Police intervened and one man is reported to be killed by a revolver shot. There has been no further disturbance. Official enquiry is proceeding.

PATIALA PREPARING FOR VICEREGAL VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATIALA, Oct. 24.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Countess of Reading and staff will arrive here on 26th and stay till 28th. Elaborate preparations have been made for the reception of Their Excellencies and H.H. the Maharaja has invited a large number of guests from outside Patiala during the Viceroy's visit.

LORD LYTTON'S TOUR IN SIKKIM

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Oct. 24.

Lord Lytton leaves to-day on a short tour in Sikkim District in course of which he will visit Gangtok, Chumli, Phari and other places. He will return to Damdim on November 11th and reach Santahar the following morning. His Excellency will open a new bridge at Naogaon that day and arrive in Calcutta in the afternoon.

ARMS RESTRICTION IN AJMERE.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION SEARCHED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Oct. 23.

In connection with the recent order of the Commissioner of Ajmere—Merwara requiring inhabitants of the city either to deposit their arms with the police or to dispose them of outside the municipal limit, the local police searched the Rajasthan Mahavidyashala (Gymnasium) on the 21st instant and took all the arms of the shala in its possession. The shala kept swords etc. for the purpose of teaching their use to students who kept themselves aloof and took no part in the local Hindu-Muslim riot. Licenses are being granted to official favourites but the application of the Principal of the shala has been rejected without any regard for its educational popularity. The Rajputana Government has thus given a blow to the only institution in Rajputana for physical uplift of the people. Professor G .R. Pandey is charged under Section 19 of the Arms Act for keeping *nagli, banas,* and swords. Khilafatists and Congressmen are being arrested in connection with the Hindu-Muslim *dunga* (riot) inquiry.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, Oct. 24.

The greatest irrigation scheme in the world was formally inaugurated here this morning. After well nigh eighty years planning and discarding, of trial and disappointment, the problem of the irrigation of Sind by perennial canals has been solved and to that to-day's ceremony, probably the most important in the history of the country, is a witness. Sir George Lloyd accompanied by his staff arrived at Sukkur Station by special train shortly before half past eight. He was received by the Commissioner in Sind, Major General Sir Herbert Holman, General Officer Commanding Sind and Rajputana District, the Chief Engineer in Sind, the Collector of Sukkur and the Deputy Inspector General of Police.

After the presentations had been made the Governor drove off to the Darbar ground which was thronged with the most representative gathering ever held in this part of Sind. His arrival was heralded with a salute of seventeen guns and as the thunder of their welcome died away the Commissioner in Sind made further presentation to His Excellency the Chief Engineer in Sind Mr. Shoubridge, particularly identified with the working out of the project, the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, who will command the vast army of construction that soon will invade the desert tracts of Sind.

SIR R. G. BHANDARKAR.

IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Oriental scholar, is seriously ill. His medical attendants entertain little hope of his recovery.

LATER.

Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar is in critical condition and is sinking.

UNTOUCHABLITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last Saturday night, a public meeting of the Bombay Depressed Classes was held in Water Street, Agripada, under the presidency of Mr. Sambhaje Santuje Wagmare. In concluding the meeting, the chairman said that they, the depressed classes, were indebted to the British Government for the happiness they enjoyed which in ancient times they could not, and that although they heard much from the Gandhites and other leaders about the removal of untouchability, they—the Gandhites and other leaders.—have practically done nothing towards the amelioration of the depressed classes (in other words, the removal of untouchability) and that it was the Government that granted them concessions from time and they were therefore indebted to them.

When all shades of public opinion urge the removal of untouchability and when several inter-communal dinners, public meetings etc., were held and are being held for the elevation of the depressed classes, it is highly regrettable to hear the aforementioned remarks from the mouth of Mr. Sambhaje Santuje Wagmare. Everything requires time and patience. Suppose a law is passed by the bureaucratic Government—a law which is unfavourable to the public and the public wants to have it removed from the Statute Book. This is not an easy thing for the public to do. They will have to stand united, work united and make the Government hear and do what they wanted, which means time and patience. In the same manner the Law of Untouchability has been established from time immemorial and it requires time for the leaders, whether it be Gandhites, social reformers or any others, to remove the ban of untouchability and I am at a loss to understand ty and I am not at a loss to understand how, in the words of Mr. Sambhaje Santuje Wagmare, the Government can remove the ban of untouchability—a thing which is instilled in the minds of the Hindus from the days of yore and which is being gradually removed by the leaders of the country. A delusion.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Oct. 22. K.S.P. SHARMA.

At a meeting, at Patna, of the Bihar Swaraj Party, it was decided not to nominate candidates for the local council in view of the weakness of the party and dearth of suitable men but to put up candidates for the Assembly.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

DEFINITE SCHEME IN FORMATION.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Naval, Military and Air experts at the Conference are most impressed at the intimate knowledge of the Ministers, both British and Dominion, of matters relating to the Imperial defence. Most satisfactory progress has been made at the coordination of the three forces for the defence of the empire and the exposition of view points has now concluded. The Committees are now forming to draw up a definite scheme. To work out the plan an air committee has already been formed and each part of the empire was represented at the first meeting which was unanimous on the necessity of secrecy.—Reuter.

BRITISH GARRISON IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

In an article in the "Manchester Guardian", Major General Maurice asserts that the Imperial Conference is being urged to veto the proposal that the British Garrison protecting the Suez Canal should be quartered elsewhere than Cairo. General Maurice traverses the arguments that Egypt is an essential link for the Eastern communications and points out that the increase in size and speed of the ships tends to make the canal route as compared with the Cape strategically less indispensable. He is of opinion that as regards the air route it will probably pay us better to co-operate with the French and establish a route via Syria than attempt to build one through Egypt. He concludes that in any case Zagazig (Egypt) has better claims to garrison than Cairo.—Reuter.

PERSIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

TEHERAN, Oct. 24.

The Cabinet has resigned. So far the resignation has not been accepted.—Reuter.

RUBBER SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Horne (?) speaking at a meeting of the Rubber Shareholders' Asociation of London, said that the most striking feature of the whole position was the way the price of rubber had steadied. An unknown factor was the future American consumption. He did not see any ground for alarm.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Reversing their previous decision, the Government have decided to arrange the usual religious ceremony at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day to give the observance an Imperial character. Probably the Dominion visitors will attend.—Reuter.

It has been now arranged that the service will take place at the Cenotaph and that the Prince of Wales will represent the King. The Prince will be received at the National Monument by some Ministers and representatives of the Naval, Military and Air forces. He will deposit a wreath on behalf of the King. As already announced the King attended by the principal Ministers of Government and the Dominion Premiers will attend a special service in the Westminster Abbey.—(B. O. W.)

KHALSA COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, October 23.

Mr. G. A. Wathen, Principal, Khalsa College, states that inspite of the arrests of the three professors, the work of the College is proceeding as usual. The students are not much disturbed. The work of the three professors, who have been arrested, has been distributed amongst the pro[illegible]ff. The Managing Committee will [illegible] 4th to consider the que[illegible] three Professors.

ELECTION C[illegible]

(A[illegible]

The Secretary, [illegible] Madras, writes to [illegible] names of candidates to the local Legislative and Legislative Assembly who in response to his circular have expressed their wholehearted support to the resolution passed at the public meetings held in Madras in respect of the Kenya decisions relating to reciprocity of treatment, boycott of Empire Exhibition and reiteration of India's determination to attain Swaraj at an early date. He appeals to all voters in the Presidency to vote only for these candidates.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF WOMEN VOTERS.

The Women's Indian Association, Madras, is arranging some meeting for women to explain the responsibilities of voting and to encourage women voters to go to polls next week and vote for those candidates who in the past have supported women's cause.

A correspondent wires from Jubbulpore under date Oct. 22nd:—

Yesteray a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee to boycott to-day's Ministers' meeting convened and managed by local officials. After the object of the meeting was explained to the audience it was decided that volunteers would picket the town hall to-day where Sir V. M. Joshi is to speak.

The Finance Committee of the Burmese Legislative Council has agreed to the contributions of Rs. 25,000 and 10,000 respectively from Provincial funds for the Viceroy's reception funds of Rangoon and Mandalay.

S. AFRICA LETTER.

PLIGHT OF NATAL BORN INDIANS.

AN ADVERSE JUDGMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, Sept. 30.

Stranger than fiction is the story of Munigadoo and his children: but there can be no doubt about the truth of it. Munigadoo was originally an immigrant under the old Indian Immigration Laws—at the time when there was no £3 tax on Indian immigrants and their descendants—happily this wicked law was repealed as is known to the world as a result of Indian immigrants adopting passive resistance at the last stage of the passive resistance movement under Mahatma Gandhi. Munigadoo came with his parents to Natal, grew up and in due course married in this country. With him lived and worked his wife, his two sons, Narayansamy and Narsiadu and his daughter Muthialu, who is now about 14 years of age. As market gardeners on their own account in a small way, they worked from morn till eve and in the still hours of the night trudged many miles at first carrying their produce on their heads or on a yoke with overladen basket at each end and later as they prospered they were able to buy a cart and horse to bring their goods to the market in Durban which commenced doing business at 4 o'clock in the morning. He and his represent the class in the world who live by the sweat of their brow—poor but honest—simple in need—great in deed. There came a time in the life of Munigadoo when he lost his wife by death—the woman who had toiled by his side as if she were a man in the years especially preceding a betterment of their position. Other losses also happened. And while stressed and unhappy in mind, fairy stories of India were whispered into his not unwilling ears and as days passed he began also to believe the street talk of the coming segregation and even of the repatriation of the whole Indian community from South Africa. So it came about, that he sold the little he had. And the way to the Indians' Relief Act was pointed out to him and for a matter of £5 to £7 which is about the passage money—which an over magnanimous Government offers he gave up or, shall we say, sold his domiciliary rights and he in lie manner bartered away the birthrights of his children—who were unwilling parties to their father's action. However, they were landed in Madras in 1921; but before many months had passed, the father and his children were completely disillusioned and with it was born the determination to return to South Africa—the land of the birth of the children. Having found their way to Bombay—not without being victimised in their movements—they set sail for Mombasa, where they worked for some six months and from there they journeyed to Daresalam and from here they tramped for full three months to Mozambique. The good people of this place taking compassion on the way-farers arranged for their shipment to Delagoa Bay, and from here they took the open road to Natal and for over two months they tramped till they came in sight of Mkuzi in Zululand.

2,500 MILES TRAVERSED.

A glance at the map will show that the distance from point to point is something like 1600 and allowing for the deviations of roads and bush paths the distance traversed by the man, his two boys and his girl of 14 years, must be about 2500 miles through some of the most difficult country in the world with no little danger from wild animals. It speaks much for the grit and character of these simple farmer folks.

At Mkuzi they were arrested by the police as prohibited immigrants and were detained for two or three weeks in Zululand. Then they were sent under escort to Durban where they were declared as prohibited immigrants by the principal Immigration Officer. Notice of appeal was given, but was subsequently withdrawn by their then solicitors. They thereafter petitioned the Minister of Interior for permission to remain which was refused. Arrangements were then made for their deportation.

At this stage another lawyer, Mr. Harold J. Stuart was approached and he advised in the circumstances that there was no other course open to them since they had not availed themselves of the opportunity to go before the Immigrants' Appeal Board, but to apply for an interdict in view of Section 5 of the Union Immigrants' Regulation Act which provides in effect that a person born in the Union shall not be a prohibited immigrant for the purposes of this Act—in other words as there is no provision in this Act for the deportation of Union born persons. The Natal Indian Congress was sympathetic in the cause, and an Interdict was applied for to the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court restraining such deportation, which, the Court refused to grant, and it was this decision that the appellants—Narayansamy and others—brought before the Appellate Court of South Africa last Monday (24th Sept.) at Bloemfontein. Mr. Harold Stuart for appellants and Mr. J. Barclay Lloyd K. C., for the principal Immigration Officer.

APPELLATE COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:

"We must uphold the preliminary point taken by the Attorney-General. As remarked in Fakir's case, the restrictive provisions of the Immigration Act are exceptionally stringent, but whatever we may think of the policy of excluding the jurisdiction of courts of laws in matters of importance, when the Legislature lays down that policy in unmistakable terms the courts have no option and must govern themselves accordingly.

"The applicant left Natal, which was his birthplace, for India in 1921 with his father who was an indentured Indian, and father and son both executed documents purporting in terms of Act 22 of 1914 to renounce any statutory rights to return to Natal which they theretofore possessed. The applicant in time desired to return, and applied for leave to enter the Province. His request was refused, but he entered in spite of that.

"He was declared a prohibited immigrant and arrested, but was permitted to take out a temporary permit. He then gave notice of appeal to the local Immigration Board, but unfortunately for himself he withdrew it. His next step was to apply for relief to the Natal Provincial Division, which refused his application, and he now applies to us for special leave to appeal against that order of refusal. The question is whether the Provincial Division had jurisdiction to intervene; if they had not we have no authority to grant leave to appeal. The Court was asked to order the Immigration Officer to withdraw his prohibition, to release the applicant from custody, and to cancel or restrain the issue of any warrant of deportation.

"The order sought was in substance an order interfering with the preceeding, acts or orders of the Immigration Officer. To ascertain whether the Provincial Council had jurisdiction to entertain such an application I turn to the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of Act 22 of 1913. The Governor-General is empowered to appoint boards for the summary determination of appeals by persons detained or restricted as prohibited immigrants, and such Boards are given exclusive jurisdiction within their local limits to hear and determine appeals by persons so dealt with. Any Immigration Officer who detains restricts or arrests any person as a prohibited immigrant is to notify the latter in writing of the reason for the action taken. That sub-section recognises the authority of the official so to intefere. Provisions are made for the formalities of appeal, and it is enacted that a Board shall at the request of an appellant reserve any question of law arising on appeal for the decision of a Supreme Court Section 3 (1) reads as follows:—'No Court of Law in the Union shall, except upon a question of law reserved by a Board, as in this section provided, have any jurisdiction to review, quash, reverse interdict or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, act, order or warrant of the Minister a Board an Immigration Officer or a Master, had, done or issued under this Act, and relating to the restriction or detention, or to the removal from the Union or any Province of a person, who is being dealt with as a prohibited immigrant.'

"Now the order which the appellant asked the Provincial Division to make was on the face of it an order which, by virtue of the above provisions, no Court of Law in the Union had jurisdiction to make. Reliance, however, is placed by the applicant on Fakir's case, decided by this Court at its last sittings. It was there stated that in spite of the terms of Section 3 (1) a case for the interference of a Court might arise where the action taken had been manifestly outside the jurisdiction conferred by the Act, or where fraud or a similar element was found to have been present.

"But the Immigration Officer in this instance was not manifestly acting outside his jurisdiction; the Act empowered him to retain or restrict those whom he judged to be prohibited immigrants, and he did so. No want of good faith is attributed to him. He may have misread Section 6 of Act 22, of 1914, or any other statutory provision; he may have been mistaken as to the legal effect of a renunciation by the applicant of his right of re-entry. But if so the only way to put him right was to appeal to the Board and apply to have a question of law reserved for the decision of the Provincial Division. This was not done. The direct interference of the Court was invoked and it had no jurisdiction to interfere. That being so, we are not justified in granting leave to appeal from its order. The application must be refused, and as costs are asked for, with costs."

The other judges, Sir William Solomon, Sir J. Wessels, and Mr. Justice J. de Villiers, concurred.

These poor people born and brought up in Natal—except the father who was born in India grew to be a man in this land—are at the mercy of the Minister of the Interior and his subordinates—because a man made law euphemistically entitled the Asians' Relief Act seeks to take away the national rights of a child born in a land: a British land: a subject of the same King in one land and an alien in another land over which the same King rules. However, these Natal-born Indians are again petitioning the Minister and this time that he may be pleased to exercise his unfettered discretion to authorise the principal Immigration Officer to permit the matter coming before the Immigrants' Appeal Board as if they had not failed in the first instance of availing themselves of this provision of the Law. It would be a very small act of clemency. But will the Minister do it?

The Anglican Synod for the Diocese of Natal of the Church of the province of South Africa otherwise known as the Church of England has now granted the right of lay representation at Synod to Indian, coloured and Native Churches. Even now, it is limited representation, and though wrong in principle to differentiate on the extent of representation in the Church, it is in this prejudice-ridden country a welcome right. For, in the past the European priests were all powerful and the Non-European Churches groaned, but with direct representation an entirely manly spirit prevails in these Churches. They have in Synod found that the Christian spirit rules: and it is only a matter of time that they will win full representation: as it is, Indian Churches are subject to the same parochial rules that govern European Churches. Bishop Baines, a devout Chrisitian, in his charge to the Synod—which has just concluded exhorted Christians—particularly Europeans—to carry the Christian spirit with them in their treatment and intercourse with other peoples in the Diocese.

A FRIEND OF INDIANS.

The recent death of Mrs. Merriman came as a shock to the Indian Community—for both Mr. and Mrs. Merriman were never slow in espousing a weaker and unpopular cause so long as it was an honest cause. Mr. Merriman has been greatly affected by the death of his wife and at the time of writing was confined to his room. Indians and other Non-Europeans—the underdogs in the country—are particularly concerned and many an heart will whisper a prayer for the life of this modern St. John in the barren wilderness of the Union Parliament. Venerable in age, a giant in height now bent by time, but whose vision is clear as ever, has indeed lost the pillar of his strength in the passing away of his wife. Who can ever forget—when once seen—the picture of the aged sweet lady who in patience sitting in the lobby of the Parliament House awaited the coming of her veteran warrior and then his coming and the meeting and last but not the least their walking away from the House—homeward bound—arm in arm in their old age even as it was in their youth. Truly a noble instance of love, service and constancy.

ELECTIONS AND ASIATIC MENACE.

The provincial elections are impending in Natal and not a candidate—no matter whether he has a party or not—fails on each and every occasion to refer to the Asiatic Menace. It is a safe horse because every candidate rides it, but it itself doesn't bring a candidate in. No man will forget to ride it on a platform. He has other horses—but the Asiatic Horse is the first test. But when he begins to talk of the vices of the Asiatic horse—for on such occasions this horse or its breed can have no good points—virtues—language is his: and therefore why spare it. The ignorance he displays on the subject would be ludicrous, but for the fact a not too careful Press and a race-prejudiced electorate of Europeans accept without question anything and everything said against Asiatics.

The Indian Roman Catholics in Durban, at the head of whom is Revd. Father Maingot and who has so identified himself with his people that he is looked upon as an Indian, have within the last few days acquired a farm of over 300 acres for £5000. The farm has a many-roomed homestead, is largely under cultivation, has its own electric plant, livestock and other requisites. They propose to invite Indian Brothers and Sisters from India to join the institution which will most probably be a Normal and Industrial College. It is early to say much. But if run on right lines, it will contribute to the upliftment and strengthening of Indians in a land where there are no College educational facilities of which they can boast.

OUR PUNJAB LETTER.

THE VICEREGAL SHOW.

REPRESSION OF THE AKALIS.

WILL CONGRESS SUCCOUR THEM?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The forthcoming visit of the Viceroy has caused a flutter in the official dovecotes. Feverish preparations are in progress and an immense lot of money is being spent as usual on decoration, cleaning of roads, etc., while the important and most necessary departments of Government are being starved. As a matter of fact, these pleasure trips of the Viceroy cost the poor taxpayer a pretty penny with no compensating advantages. The bureaucracy seems to have still the illusion that great pageantry and show will impress the oriental mind and so they expend a lot of money on useless extravagances which nobody, at any rate a large section at least, cares to go and watch. And what is the use of all this waste? The Viceroy comes "to know the people first-hand." Whereever he goes, the ground is carefully prepared, all the festering sores are hidden from sight and only buntings and gaily dressed darbaries and troops and police meet his eye with an unvaried monotony. Of the real problems of India, of the real nature of the country, the real life of the people he is as ignorant as an esquimaux. There might be famine in the land, but he only sees fat, smiling, smirky, pot-bellyed sycophants round about him wherever he goes and not the gaunt and famished skeltons of humanity that abound such tracts. There might be a Jallianwala Bagh, but no Viceroy ever cares even to visit the scene of this ghastly tragedy; he passes along the very town itself in his comfortable saloon car. There might be floods, and devastations in several parts of the country, but the tours are so carefully arranged that his sensitive eyes are never troubled by a sight of the horrible sufferings of the homeless and the destitute. Except for an occasional shikar where even humanity is carefully excluded and only the Nature's charms are allowed to obtrude on his august gaze, he is never allowed to come into contact with India as it is. It really passes all understanding what purposes these tours are intended to serve and why a lot of money could not be saved by holding these Darbars at one fixed place.

RELATIONS IN LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipality of Lahore has sanctioned the sum of Rs. 3,000 or so for this visit, whereas previously when the Prince of Wales came it refused to vote a single pice. It really is a case of the mice playing while the cat is away. As at the present moment all the Nationalist members of the Municipality have tendered their resignations as a protest against the arbitrary conduct of the President and as a protest against the Government wanting to force a new constitution on the Municipality without consultation or advice. At the present moment the Municipal Committee is manned mostly by Muslims, many of whom got returned on a Khilafat ticket, but went over and surrendered themselves abjectly to the official clique and a few Europeans who are the nominees of the Government. This precious Municipality has voted this sum of money and has also decided to vote an address to the Viceroy without which it will consider its existence as having gone to waste. The authorities have not had even the courtesy to allow the Municipality to present an address in its own hall, but the address is to be presented in the Lawrence Hall where the sister Municipality of Amritsar, which seems to go even one better than the Lahore one, has been graciously allowed to go and present its address and earn the benevolent smiles of the bureaucracy.

It seems there was an idea of having popular demonstrations against the Viceroy on this occasion, but the Congressmen feel that the time is not opportune for any such demonstration while the feeling between the two communities is so estranged. Any action against the Government seems so meaningless when there is no combination among the people themselves. So the idea has been given up and for once the official world will have cause to rejoice that their *tamasha* will not be marred by any hostile demonstration outside.

THE AKALI SITUATION.

Since I wrote my last letter your readers would have become aware of all the pertinent facts relating to the arrest of the prominent leaders of the Sikh community. The Shromani Gurdwara Committee itself has been declared an unlawful body and the Akali Dals, that is the volunteers who were enrolled for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Shromani Committee, have also been proclaimed under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Government in a further communique breathing thunder and lightning announces that it is not going to tolerate the political activities of the Shromani Gurdwara Committee. Side by side with this communique, I hear, aeroplanes have been busy in several parts of the Punjab distributing leaflets among the rural population explaining that the action of the Government is not directed against the Sikh community or its religious activities, but only against the Shromani Committee and its political activities. This anxiety to win over the populace is a very healthy sign of the times and I congratulate this hide-bound bureaucracy on its perception of the fact that in the last resort it is the people and their opinion that count. But this is a distinction with a difference, for the Sikhs believe that the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha, euphemistically called in official language as "voluntary abdication" is really a blow aimed at the Akali movement, for the Maharaja was well-known as a sympathiser of the Akalis. They, therefore, consider that the only motive which induced the Government to take this step was not the barbarities or injustices ascribed to the Maharaja, but really his independence and his sympathy for the national cause. If the community were to keep quiet, this will merely put a premium on the several States being obliged to give up whatever little self-respect and sympathy for the national movement that they might possess and make them more abjectly servile than ever before to the orders of the Political Agent. There is really no reply to this, and I think the Sikh community is wise enough to perceive that the explanations of the Government do not explain anything at all.

FUTILE REPRESSION.

Meanwhile, the arrests are continuing. Most of the prominent members have warrants out against them, but not all the warrants have been executed so far. On many of the warrants it is shown that the arrests are under Sections 121 and 124-A, but, I hear, that some of them also bear the relevant section under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. This would be ridiculous, indeed, as it would imply that the offence precedes the proclamation. But looking at the real situation it is difficult to see what the real object of the Government is, for if they are determined to arrest the whole of the Executive they must continue to do so as soon as the successive batches come out and take on the work. Hardly was the ink dry on the Government communiques that members of the Gurdwara Committee were going to be arrested, then immediately a new Working Committee and a new Executive have been formed and their names openly announced to the Government. But so far though it is nearly five or six days since this was done, these new Committees have not been arrested. I hear that the members of the Executive Committee parade the streets of Amritsar almost daily with badges on their breasts and a flag announcing that they are the 31 members of the new Executive Committee. They pass by the police chowkies and through all the prominent quarters of the city, but no action is taken. Does it mean the collapse of the Government bluff so soon in the day? The Sikhs themselves are prepared for offering batches in an unbroken and an unvarying succession. They have given the right to the members, if they are arrested, to nominate their successors, so that there might be no delay in forming a fresh Committee. Further than this, a batch of 500 to 1,000 Sikhs go out in a procession daily in Amritsar, all belonging to members of the Akali Dal which has been so recently proclaimed as an unlawful assembly by the Government. No action is being taken against them either. If the whole object of the Government was to arrest the fifty or sixty men who are now in the public at the present moment so as to arrest the movement, I am afraid, they are doomed to failure, for the Sikh community depends for its strength not upon any extraordinary brain power, but on the splendid discipline and their capacity for self-sacrifice. Arrest of 50 or 60 or even 500 or even 600 leading men will not cripple the organisation which has come to possess a sort of mechanical motive force, and so long as there is even one person to give directions the movement will go on with mechanical precision and accuracy.

THE CONGRESS AND THE SIKHS.

The Provincial Congress Committee has sympathised with the Shromani Committee and offered to do all it can to help them in whatever way possible. What line the All-India Committee will take is a matter for conjecture; but judging by the speech of Maulana Mahomed Ali at Jullundur, it appears, that the view is likely to be held that the Congress cannot afford to allow the Government a free hand to crush the Sikh movement, for thereby the whole political movement in India would be in danger. As I have said again and again the movement among the Sikhs might be a religious movement, but it is carried on strictly on the lines of Non-co-operation chalked out by Mahatma Gandhiji, and, in fact, they have given a practical illustration of the perfect feasibility and irresistible strength of the method advocated by Mahatmaji for the political emancipation of India, or for any cause whatever in the whole world. While it is true that the Sikhs even if left to themselves cannot be crushed, it is none-the-less the paramount duty of the Congress to watch the situation and give all help as the occasion demands. I myself do not think that the Congress will be under any necessity of taking active part in any movement of civil disobedience which the Sikhs are sure to adopt, but there are a thousand and one ways in which help can be given. Publicity is one thing; material support is another thing, but moral support is, perhaps, the greatest thing which the Sikhs would value, for if they know that the heart of India and India's teeming millions are with them watching the fight sympathetically and ready to join in the affray, if necessary, it will hearten them up to be more firm and steadfast in their purpose than they otherwise would be. There might be the usual cant talked about, the usual failure of the Non-co-operation movement, but as long as the Sikhs are carrying on the fight on Non-co-operation lines there can be no failure for Non-co-operation, the failure will only be on the part of the people to rise up to the level and acquire the necessary strength to grasp and wield this mighty weapon against all forms of injustice.

BABBAR AKALIS.

As Maulana Mahomed Ali truly observed the Government has lost not only its statesmanship, but also that the Englishman has lost the reputation for sportsmanship, for otherwise it is not possible to explain why the Sikh League Session was prohibited at the last moment when thousands and thousands of rupees had been spent on its preparation, and thousands of people had come from the outlying parts. The Government had made up its mind to arrest the prominent leaders at least 15 days before the meeting of the Sikh League, and had at least 15 days to consider whether to allow the Sikh League to be held or to prohibit it. They wait until the last moment and issue the orders of prohibition just a night previous. It is a sinful waste for which the Government alone is to blame. But there is always a soul of good in things evil, and this belatedness has achieved one good purpose, at least, and that is that the preparation itself has done all the propaganda work that was necessary to be done in the Doaba. Your readers are aware that in the Doaba now-a-days there is a good deal of general repression going on under the pretext of putting down the Babbar Akalis. This repression is directed not only against the Akalis as such, but also against the Congress, as in these two districts the Sikhs have been taking a prominent part in the Congress activities. In one sense it is a great disappointment to the people assembled, but all the same a handful of them managed to march about eight or ten miles to the borders of the other district and there held a meeting at which they passed several resolutions and which was addressed by Maulana Mahomed Ali, Bi-Amman, and Dr. Kitchlew. In this small and hastily gathered meeting it was, of course, impossible to have any calm deliberation or set down definitely for the Sikh community any particular line of policy as was expected to be done in the Session if it had not been interfered with. The Sikhs are in no way dismayed by these happenings, and it is a pleasure to watch the bravery and courage with which they are meeting the situation. There is no doubt, that this is crucial test to which the Sikh community is put, but there is equally no doubt that the community will stand the strain and will come out successful.

MUNIGADOO AND HIS FAMILY.

THE STORY OF HOW THEY WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR DOMICILIARY RIGHT IN NATAL IS DESCRIBED BY OUR S. AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT TO-DAY.

MR. H. D. NANAVATI'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent writes from Viramgaum:—Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division is now touring for his Election Campaign in his Constituency. On the 11th instant at Viramgaum, a Public Meeting was convened when Mr. Nanavati delivered a lecture.

Mr. Nanavati in the course of his lecture said that there were three Candidates for the Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division and before the Voter makes up his mind, whom to vote it was necessary for them to know each candidate well and thereafter paying due consideration to the qualifications of each of them and also to the fact, what candidate would whole-heartedly devote himself to the public cause without depending upon or looking to others for the means of their livelihood. He said that he had worked for several years in the Bombay Municipal Corporation and added that he was always eager to sit there as a representative of the public and to express the public opinion without any fear.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S ELECTION TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANDHUKA, Oct. 22.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta continues his election tour for the Legislative Assembly in the Northern Division. After visiting Broach Anand, Ahmedabad and Rajpur, he arrived here last night and was received at the railway station by a large number of the public and was taken through the streets accompanied by a torchlight procession. The same night he addressed a meeting in Gandhi Chawk which was a grand affair. He emphasised the fact that the Swaraj Party was intent on securing the transfer of power from the bureaucracy to people not on piecemeal reform which left power in the hands of the Bureaucracy untouched. The meeting unanimously resolved to support Mr. Jamnadas' candidature.

The Chudasama Association of Dhandhuka taluka which represents half of the voters in this taluka and is a well organised body of landowners has unanimously passed a resolution recommending all Chudasama, Zala and other voters to vote for Mr. Jamnadas.

Complaints of intimidation of provincial Council voters by officers of Government and certain Indian States having revenue jurisdiction in the taluka are increasing in number and public opinion strongly demands that superior officers will immediately inquire into the matter and remedy all cause of complaint.

THANA ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was surprised to see your note re: Thana Election in the issue of 18th instant Dak Edition. I don't see why you rushed to write it without referring the matter to the Swaraj Party, Thana. You are quite wrong in saying that the Swaraj Party nominated Mr. Pradhan as its candidate It had nominated Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, whom the Collector, Thana debarred, and Dr. Mohite who resigned out of disgust. Thus, the Swaraj Party had no official candidate, but it must not shirk its duty of guiding the voters. Both the candidates have reservations. The Swaraj Party members who do always come in contact with the candidates, know their respective merits and the fact that at the last elections Mr. Trivedi entered the Council against Congress resolution, while Mr. Pradhan resigned, and also Mr. Trivedi's conduct in personally presenting the application against Mr. Mehta might have weighed with some members. From the manifesto of Mr. Pradhan, a copy of which I enclose herewith, you will find that he is a Congressman and comes much nearer the mark. The body of the non-official members of the District Local Board also backed Mr. Pradhan.

In the special meeting of the Swaraj Party convened at Palghar on 20th instant to reconsider the position, the resolution recommending Mr. Pradhan was again passed by 32 against 2 when 39 members were present. This shows the way the wind blows, so you will do well to let things alone and leave Mr. Trivedi to his fate.—Yours, etc.

"A SWARAJIST".

Umbargaon, 23rd October, 1923.

MR. H. N. PAREKH'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

Mr. Harilal Nathabhai Parekh who is a candidate for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the non-Mahommedan voters of the Ahmedabad Urban constituency has issued a manifesto to the voters in the course of which he says "I am a member of the Indian National Congress and have attended the Congress session at Bombay, Amritsar, Nagpur, Ahmedabad Gaya etc., and as the Delhi Congress has permitted voters to vote for the ensuing elections. I solicit the favour of your votes. I believe that the people of India are fit to enjoy the right of Swaraja. Swaraja is the birthright of Indians. No foreign Government however good, can be as good as self-Government. I pledge myself to accept the conditions to the following effect laid down by Lala Lajpatrai the patriot of the Punjab, for every member of the Congress seeking entry into the Councils according to the decision of the Congress.

LITERATURE & ART

THE MENDICANT JEWELS.

BY G. K. N.

The songs of Buddhist monks and nuns have a characteristic place in the Buddhist scriptures. Pali Tipitaka has preserved them in the freshness of what to all appearance is the original vernacular. They are at once in verbal harmony with the doctrines in which stress is laid in the rock-cut edicts of Ashoka. On the other hand some of the songs may be used as commentary on the difficult rock cut decrees of the Emperor. What could be nearer to the Girnar edict, *Esa hi seshte Kamme yat dhamma-nusasanam*, than the statement of the monk Pilindavaccho that *sunvibhattesu dhammesu yam setthamo tad upagami*? The songs, or pslams as Mrs. Davids would call them, have a cultural value. They portray, for instance, the Indian counterpart of the Greek Aspasia, the hetaeras or refined and accomplished women whose company was sought by the highest in the land. They provide a valuable proof that Sati was no very ancient custom. Here we have the popular concept of Nirvana implying the celebrated similitude of the lamp which is extinguished never to be lighted again. In one place we have the clear indication that salvation is to be had not in an indefinite future state but to-day and here below. There is evidence that these ecstatic utterances of Buddhist recluses have provided material to the epic poets of Buddhism like Ashwaghosha. The latter has, for example, taken direct a verse in his Buddha Charita from a lyric of Sumedha. We get from here light which, if applied to the charming storehouse of stories called the Divyavadana, removes obscurities. Here is an allusion to the social custom which justified self-inflicted starvation, the demerit of which is attributed to the person who stubbornly declines an earnestly solicited gift. The songs witness to the system of swayamwara. Thus one of the old time institutions of which the young Brahman is proud to-day is borne out by the poetic records of the Buddhists.

It is therefore a service to Hindu society when Professor N. K. Bhagwat, under the auspices of the Buddha Society, publishes a translation with a profuse commentary of the songe of thirteen of the nuns comprised in the Buddhist canon. It is a sign of the times this,—a Brahman who has been saturated with his ancestral erudition studying the scriptures of a heretical creed. It is a fine labour of love. The ardour for acquiring Pali is at times not a little cooled by the vexatious annoyance of the fact that Pali is written in not one set of alphabets but quite half a dozen and in order to get at the correct reading, one has to collate and compare besides the often defective Roman editions of the Pali Text Society, the Burmese, the Singalese the Siamese and Cambodian texts. The nuns, who here give us the contrast between their unregenerate life and that led by them after their adoption of renunciation of the world, have been treated with fuller detail in the commentary called the Manoratha Purani on the Anguttaranikaya. While the bulk of the Pali canon, though vast, is not wholly uncontrollable, this exigetical literature leaves one in despair by its immense compass. The energy and enthusiasm of Professor Bhagwat have got over some of the chilling impediments to a vitalising appraisement of the amalgam of social delineation and religious instruction which these Buddhist songs perpetuate.

Although I have called attention to the evidences in Budhist literature on the prevalence of the Parsi custom of disposal of the dead in ancient India, I may indicate how independently the author, has laid his finger on the astonishing reference (p. 125). Such as are sceptical touching my claim that the superb ethical triad of good thoughts, words and deeds is no monopoly of Zoroastrianism are referred to the little litany of the nun Uttara.

The Buddha Society may be recommended to arrange for the publication in Gujarati of this work which breaks a new and fresh path. The Maharastra has already its leading light of Buddhism in Professor Bhirmanand Kosambi and critical and laborious students like the author of this *Bikshuni Ratne*, Gujarat ought not to lag behind in re-introducing to its keen readers the light which dazzled Asia and shone far beyond. As one nears the end of the book one feels an unsatisfied want, an index, and meets an unbidden guest, a longish list of corrections. The songs, again, are surely worthy of a better print and Prof. Bhagwat's researches of a more attractively got-up volume.

A BENGALI NOVEL.

THE "CAGE OF GOLD".—By Sita Chatterji Translated by A. E. Brown, M.A., Principal, Wesleyan College. Published by R. Chatterji, 210-3-1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

We have here one of those quiet tales of domestic life which appeal to the reader by their realism and truth to nature. The incidents described are such as we hear of every day of our lives. There are no improbabilities, no strange coincidences, appeal to the passions, no false desire to capture the heart with a sensational plot; and yet the story is interesting from the first page to the last.

We are here told about a girl brought up in luxury far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. With the death of her guardian the chain is broken, and the girl flies from her cage of gold. Her first contact with the society of human beings shows her the futility of her past life. She hungers for companionship, but the past seems to cast its shadow across her path, and hinders her progress; she cannot join others in the free enjoyment of life.

And then love first blossoms in her heart. She becomes enamoured of Samar Babu with whose relations she is staying. But the course of true love never did run smooth. Before long, petty jealousies creep up. Samar believes that his love is not reciprocated by Urmila; because Lalit Babu pays attentions to her; and her guardian has left his property to her only on condition that she marries Lalit or his brother. Poor Urmila sees her lover's coldness, and mistaking it for indifference, leaves the house at the entreaties of Lalit's mother. The two parted lovers pine alone. Urmila tries to seek enjoyment in worldly pleasures; but only gropes in the dark without the light of love to guide her on her path. Meantime, Lalit becomes impatient at Urmila's indifference, and brings matters to a climax by asking for her hand. Urmila wavers between her duty to her late guardian and the call of her heart. But the god of love comes to her aid. She hears of her lover's illness, and flies to him. Love, all-powerful, all-conquering triumphs over all pettiness. Lalit tries to claim her back; but she has spurned fortune; and finds her long-lost happiness in the arms of a poor man.

Urmila's character is well-portrayed, and so is that of her guardian Kshettanath with his idiosyncrasies, his independence, his bluntness, and the spring of emotion that lies concealed behind his stern exterior. The other characters, too, though slightly sketched, are true to life.

The book contains some beautiful passages. The first dawn of love, its development, the anguish of parting are all described with great skill and much true feeling. The story is bound to appeal to those who do not seek mere sensation in the novel.

MUDDLED.

THE KEY OF DREAMS.—By L. Adams Beck: Constable.

Not a very inspiring novel. The author takes us to a land of mysticism, very uncongenial to the modern mind, and revels in the imaginative beauties of Buddhism which are hardly appealing even to the fanatical Buddhists. Mr. Beck's appreciation of Japanese and Chinese scenes, is pitched in a needlessly high key, and his picturesque language is no excuse for a laborious description of Nature's gifts in the Land of the Rising Sun. The story itself is nothing. In fact, Mr. Beck does not seem to care for it—he is so absorbed in interpreting the mysteries of Buddhism to the west and pointing out to a world whose order of things is based on the "free play of human selfishness" that its salvation lies through Buddhism or a judicious eclecticism of Buddhism and Christianity. The novel, which has been called a romance of the East, is nothing but a subjective delineation of the author's conception of Buddhism. Plot there is not much and that is of a very commonplace character. Whoever has not heard of the *Deux ex machina* of the perplexed, novelist, the proverbial handkerchief, dropped unconsciously by a lady for developing the theme of love at first sight? And yet Mr. Beck does not hesitate to utilise the thing, which brought about the tragedy of Othello, for introducing a Japanese woman born of an English Father, to the hero of the novel. Lance Dunbar, the son of a broken-down Father was a hard-working journalist and when war broke out it found him cherishing the distant ambition of some kind of sub-editorship on one of the big dailies. But the cataclysm bore him away in its mad rush, as also his cousin of the same name. The close of the war found him heir to his cousin's vast riches as well as his passion for the Orient and Buddhism. "The immense weariness under which the western titan staggers" brings such a despair into his mind that he imagines Asia, the vast and mysterious, as the only continent in whose bosom he might forget the sick dream of a world reeling into chaos. With this feeling, he reaches Japan and fortunately at the very outset, through the ever ready handkerchief, makes friendship with Miyuki Yamashina, lives with her as a husband (short of marital ties) for the common enjoyment of beauty in Nature and religion and later discards her, having been attracted by the superior intelligence, though not beauty, of a western woman, a victim of her husband's indifference. The Miyuki episode in the novel serves no purpose unless the author wanted to impress the so-called intellectual superiority of western women to Eastern women and unless he wanted to wound Asiatic feeling by portraying Miyuki as typical of fetminine frailty in Asia.

The second stage of Lance Dunbar's life is spent partly in China and partly in Java, where the denouement comes in sight. In China, he comes across Lady Lucia Sellenger, the proud, ill-treated wife of a wealthy man and struck by her calm pensive beauty, harbours, though vaguely at the outset, thoughts of getting rid of the all-trusting Miyuki, who has accompanied Lance to China. The way the author clears the line for the love March of Lance into Lucia Sellenger's citadel is familiar though not praiseworthy. Miyuki is made to run away with Sellenger himself and thus absolve Lance of all responsibility for her downfall. This incident is sprung up so suddenly on the unwary reader that he is forced to turn back the pages to find out anything in Miyuki's character which would influence her taking any such step. The rest of the characters, of whom Haridas is the most important, leave one cold. The novel itself is unattractive. It is too serious for a railway journey and too sentimental for careful study.

URDU PERIODICALS.

"Maarif" (Azamgarh). The September number opens with Maulavi Abdul Majid's beautiful article on "Islam and Peace," reproduced from his recent book entitled "Piam-e-Amn" which is the translation of Paul Richard's famous book "To the Nations." "Abu Nasr Farabi and his philosophy" by Saiyed Ahmad is the title of another interesting and well-written article. Farabi is known in the history of Islamic philosophy as the second Great Teacher, the first of course being Aristotle. His life and teachings are, therefore, worthy of being read with reverence. The "Philosophy of the Arabic language" is also readable, while selections from the other magazines will repay perusal.

"Nigar" (Bhopal). The September issue is as usual full of interesting articles and stories. The editor's article which has been given the place of honour, throws sufficient light on the religious, political and economic reforms that were introduced in European countries in the eighteenth century, dealing at the same time with the inner forces which brought about the era of reform in almost all the departments of life. In another article the editor shows how far the German poets like Heine, Schiller and Goethe are indebted to the Persian and Hindi poets. *Urus-e-Nil* by Latif Uddin Ahmad and *Qatil-e-Hasrat* by Abdulkadir are good and readable stories. "The Gardens of the Great Moghu's" is the title of another interesting article by Ghosal, describing the main features of the Moghul gardens to be found in Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Kashmir.

A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

IS IT PEACE? By Mr. Lloyd George. Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d.

THE PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL CIVILISATION. By Bertrand and Dora Russell. Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.

MOTHER AND SON: A Psychological Study of Character Formation in Children. By C. Gasquoine Hartley. 7½ by 5¼. 318 pp. Eveleigh Nash. 7s. 6d. n.

PHILOSOPHY.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CIVILIZATION. By R. H. Towner. 2 Vols. Putnam. 22/6.

LITERATURE AND POETRY.

THE GHOSTS OF PARLIAMENT. Being a Recessional Awakening. By an M.P. Erskine Macdonald 5s. n

WORDSWORTH: LECTURES AND ESSAYS. By H. W. Garrod. (Oxford: University Press, London: Milford. 7s. 6d. net.).

ADVENTURES IN JOURNALISM. By Philip Gibbs. 9 by 6, 336 pp. Heinemann. 15s. n.

LAW AND SCIENCE.

A SKETCH OF ENGLISH LEGAL HISTORY. By Frederic W. Maitland and Francis C. Montague Edited with Notes and Appendices by James F. Colby. Putnam's. 9s. n.

RELATIVITY: A SYSTEMATIC TREATMENT OF EINSTEIN'S THEORY. By J. Rice. Longmans. 18s.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(1) SAHITYA PRAVESHIKA, (Gujarati). By H. G. Anjaria, Borivali. Price Rs. 2-4-0.

(2) SHIKSHAN CHANDRIKA (Gujarati) By H. G. Anjaria, Borivali. Price Rs. 1-12-0.

(3) TACHUKADI SAO VATO (Gujarati). By Hargovind D. Kantavala. Baroda. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

(4) TACHUKADI BIJI SAO VATO (Gujarati). By Hargovind D. Kantavala, Baroda. Price Rs. 1-4-0.

(5) TACHUKADI TRIJI SAO VATO (Gujarati). By Hargovind D. Kantavala, Baroda. Price Rs. 1-4-0

(6) THE LIGHT OF ANCIENT PERSIA. By Maneck B. Pithavala. Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. Price Cloth bound Rs. and Ordinary Rs. 2-8-0.

(7) SEACOAST OF BOHEMIA. By Louis Golding. Published by Christophers, London. Price 7/6 net.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P. is editing for Messrs. Ernest Benn a series of monographs entitled "Nations of the Twentieth Century" dealing not so much with the history as with the social and economic prospects and cultural tendencies of the States of to-day. Among the volumes to be published in the course of the next 12 months will be "Ireland", by Mr. Stephenson Gwynn; "Chili," by Don Agustin Edwards, the Chilian Minister; "Norway," by Mr. G. Gathorne-Hardy; "Germany," by Mr. G. P. Gooch; and "Turkey," by Dr. Arnold Toynbee. Mr. Ralph Butler has in preparation a book on Poland; and other volumes will follow on Italy, Greece, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, India and America.

Among works from Messrs Allen and Unwin is an English edition of Pierre Bovet's study of "The Fighting Instict," translated by J. Y. T. Greig. Bovet's book, containing many speculations on the war then in progress and its probable psychological effects, was first published in 1917, and the lapse of years has shown the soundness of his foundations. The work has been brought up to date where necessary.

Messrs. Bell will publish this month an illustrated volume of "Studies in Statesmanship," by D. C. Somervell, whose aim, in a series of nine chapters, devoted to Pericles, Julius Caesar, Charles the Great, Innocent III, Richelieu, Washington and Hamilton, Napoleon, Bismark, and Gladstone, has been to trace the development of the empire from the city state, and of the nation from the empire.

A new collection of essays on life and literature by Mr. J. Middleton Murray, entitled "Pencillings," will be published during the autumn by Messrs. Collins.

(Continued from column 4.)

"Scribner." The writer in his brief survey of garden designs remarks that like other civilized influences, "gardens came out of the East. . . . And, flowers and lawns are easier to keep in glowing freshness month after month, in the moist climates of England and France than in the heat of Central and Southern Italy. . . . Italian garden-magic was the result of necessity's logic as well as of inspiration." The garden-magic of India was achieved by exactly the same means for the same reasons. If the Archaeological Department could not be inspired by their traditions it can at least make an effort to understand "necessity's logic."

ART NOTES.

THE CIVIC ART.

Interest in civics is still, even among the most watchful of the intellectuals, at a level where it tickles probably their intellectual curiosity, but does not lessen their conventional credulity. Civics might, it seems, stimulate stray discussions but they do not appeal as an immediate problem. In the meantime, towns and cities keep growing and they are allowed to be misshapened by irresponsible officials. Any discussion that would tend to lessen the philosophic attitude of the intellectuals expected to educate the public should, therefore, be welcomed. The intention of Mr. G. B. Soparkar, Assistant Consulting Surveyor to Government, who recently gave a speech on "City Expansion and Suburban Development" at a meeting of the Sanitary Association of Ahmedabad, might thus merit appreciation. He enumerated the usual points familiar to students of the literature on the subject.

Towns for the Future.

The main principles controlling the formation of a garden city were, he said: —

"(1) The town must in its broad out-lines be properly planned with an eye to the convenience of the people as a whole, the preservation of natural beauties, securing of the utmost degree of healthfulness and proper regard to communication with the surrounding districts. (2) That in the town area the number of houses to an acre should be restricted so that every dweller may have sufficient light and air, suitable private gardens and public open spaces should be provided liberally. (3) The town should not be merely residential, but provision for commercial and industrial progress should also be made by a proper zone system. (4) Return on capital should be restricted both by education and legislation to certain percentage, say five per cent. (5) To ensure homogeneity of the development as a whole the control should be in the hands of one administrative body so that no two parts of general development would conflict with each other. (6) The city should be surrounded by an agricultural belt or a belt of parks, gardens and boulevards."

Garden Suburbs.

For the development of garden suburbs he considered the selection of site as the first important preliminary. The following points were specially emphasised by him. He said that

"(1) The direction in which the natural tendency of the city to grow is manifest should be carefully taken into account. (2) Places of natural beauty such as a tank or a river or groves of trees, etc., should be given a preference. (3) The distance of the suburb from the main city and existing and probable means of communication should also weigh. (4) After the above have been roughly determined care should be taken to see that the site is not waterlogged or swampy during monsoon, but high sloping in all directions and well drained."

Mr. Soparkar's intention to discuss the principles which guide official activities may be appreciated. But it would have been in conformity with his duties if he had taken greater care to explain how these principles have been applied in the framing of the town-planning scheme that has been found so dissatisfactory by the citizens of Ahmedabad. The distinction that he seeks to establish between a model garden city and a garden suburb is, besides, vague and misleading. If he considers that traditions, historic associations, social religion of the city are important factors in a town-planning scheme he should have shown that the scheme for Ahmedabad meets those requirements. For those who undertake the actual work of "improvement" of towns mere enunciation of known principles should not be enough.

Arts Exhibition.

The Arts Exhibition organised at Ram Bag suggests many possibilities of the direction in which such exhibitions could be more systematically, more regularly and more profitably developed. Mr. Phadke's wax tableaux depicting events of contemporary interest and history reminds one, naturally, of Mme. Tusseaud's wax models and tableaux of historic events and persons at Baker Street in London. It is true that we have not yet begun to record the contemporary events which are fast fading into history with anything like the respect or attention they deserve. It would be, therefore, considered premature perhaps to discuss the arrangement which would ensure these pictures in wax of events and personalities of importance as actively stimulating the interest of the child in contemporary events. But that is no reason why the opportunity that is at present offered should be neglected.

How To Spend.

Another feature of the Exhibition that deserves to be carefully considered is the number and variety of experiments in arts and crafts, the handling of different media and subjects and the contrast between the old and the new works. It indicates the manner in which the artists and the craftsmen are endeavouring to shape their work in accordance with popular demand. So that, the public can by their discriminate purchases actively help and direct the artists. But before they can do so, they must learn to understand that it is necessary to spend, that one cannot pretend to be cultured by merely theorising about it. The creative aspect of spending is scarcely realised by an acquisitive society that has not yet emancipated itself from the economics of accumulating possessions. How to earn—that is at once an old and obvious problem. How to spend—that is a problem peculiar to civilised life and to a cultured society.

Novelty, Not Taste.

There is at present a general tendency to confuse modern convenience as an excuse for the erratic management of things artistic. The facilities for transplanting exotic novelties seem to justify the roughest handling of artistic traditions and designs. For, they are usually the only argument for the bizarre adventures covered by the conveniently vague epithet of "modern taste." Such a confusion is apparent, it was pointed out in these columns, in the sentiments expressed in the Conservation Manual of the Archaeological Department, about the treatment of old gardens surrounding the ancient monuments. The use of lawns is there justified as a concession to "modern taste." How misleading is the official point of view can be judged from the following taken from an instructive article on gardening and sculpture contained in the current number of the

(Continued in counmn 3.)

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmodoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment of 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 excluding postal ex-
1 box of Pills	1-8 penses. *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

This medicine is an infallible remedy for impotency, Involuntry discharges and sexual debility resulting from excess in sexual intercourse. It completely cures the defects caused by masturbation and other akin habits. It is also specific for the after effects of Gonorrhoea and Syphilis.

The use of this medicine to women during the period of menstruation is specially recommended.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

I have used your medicine together with liniment oil and found very satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,
SH. ABDUL HUSSAIN & BROS.
Rawalpindi.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Kindly send three phials of sexual tonic as this medicine has improved my health.

Yours faithfully,
SHAMSHIR LAL DORANI,
Charsadah (Dist Peshawar.)

DEAR SIR,

I am glad to inform you that the patient for whom I had sent for the medicine has recovered. I thank you from the core of my heart for your kindness. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with the glow of pleasure and your medicine imposed new life into a dead body. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir. It is a boon for those who stand in need of it. So please send me 2 phials more of pills by V. P. P. as soon as possible to the following address.

Yours faithfully,
B. P. GANJER,
Allahabad.

DEAR SHEIKH SAHIB,

Please send me 4 Box pills for a friend of mine suffering from impotency on the following address per V. P. P. Perhaps you remember I took your medicine which proved me beneficial.

Yours faithfully,
RADICA PRASAD
P. O. Bankura.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED. Pir Gilanian, St. 73,
LAHORE. 3

Anæmic Women restored to health by Iron Jelloids

If you strengthen your blood by taking Iron Jelloids you cannot have anæmia. In a very short time this wonderful blood-enriching tonic banishes weakness, nervousness, headaches, melancholy and indigestion, the results of anæmia, and restores good health.

For Anæmic Adults . . . Iron Jelloids No. 2
Special Tonic for Men. . . Iron Jelloids No. 2A
For Weak Children . . . Iron Jelloids No. 1

Prices: A fortnight's trial R.1 or Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12
Sold in bottles at all Chemists and Bazars.

Iron Jelloids

Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., London, E.C.1

THINK OF IT

When you realise that the thorough and regular action of the bowels is necessary to remove the waste matter that is constantly being produced in the system, you will perceive the importance of dealing promptly with any tendency to constipation, sluggishness of the liver and indigestion.

Constipation, by polluting and impoverishing the blood is a prolific cause of general debility. It undermines the health and paves the way for many serious disorders.

You can free yourself from such bowel trouble and avoid disagreeable possibilities by making use of the popular household remedy,—Beecham's Pills.

This excellent digestive and liver medicine has also an aperient and tonic effect upon the organs of elimination, overcoming inactivity and promoting regularity.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As.8, As.12 & Rs.2 each.

GROSSMITH'S

"Golden Still" Eau de Cologne

has a wonderfully refreshing odour of invigorating quality. Don't merely ask for Eau de Cologne but Grossmith's "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne—the product of nearly a hundred years' continuous improvement. Magical in relieving headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves.

Ask also for "Golden Still" Eau-de-Cologne TOILET SOAP, BATH SOAP, BATH CRYSTALS, and TOOTH POWDER.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
Representative: WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

FOR EVERY HOME

"His Master's Voice" GRAMOPHONES

Prices from Rs. 130 — Rs. 2,000.

HORNLESS MODELS

L.B.O.	...	Rs. 135
L.B.M.	...	Rs. 165
L.C.O.	...	Rs. 175
L.C.M.	...	Rs. 185

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
CALCUTTA - - - - POST BOX 48
BOMBAY - - - - POST BOX 118
(28, RAMPART ROW, FORT.)

No. A108.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES.

HOW THE EXECUTIVE HAS THE LAST WORD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HONAVAR, October 23.

A meeting of the cultivators and gardeners of Honavar was held on 21st instant at Honavar when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this general meeting of the cultivators and gardeners of Honavar taluka assembled in conference records its emphatic opinon regarding the recent forest settlement based on the Bombay Government's Press Note No. 2699 of 21st September 1920 as under:—(1) that, the present grouping system, although offering certain advantages outwardly, yet in practice renders the exercise of rayats' rights nugatory to such an extent as to make the present conditions in no way an improvement on the past. Indeed, in certain aspects, they are reactionary for the following reasons: (a) the area newly assigned per acre of rice and cocoanut garden is roughly one acre. This area is not available for use entirely because deductions on account of

(i) Teak area new and old,

ii) Supplies for existing fuel depots.

(iii) Areas being not easily accessible.

(iv) Brushwood areas have to be made which means loss of ten gunthas per acre, (b) the remaining thirty gunthas have to be used in five compartments in rotation so that only one compartment of six gunthas is available per acre of cultivation every year (C) in these six gunthas six species of trees are reserved, nine species to be allowed on paid permits and of the remaining species which are allowed free, many are not available at all such as *haisu, voute, sampige undi, baini*, while several others, such as *savri, hangarka, atti, al*, though found, are useless for all practical purposes; (D) of the remianing useful species such as *bilkambi, haiga, hongal, jamba, sagdi* are so sparse as to be inadequate to meet the demands of many villagers (E) regarding bushes also which are manly useful for suplying stocks. Their use is nullified on the flimsy ground that saplings would be cut it stakes be allowed. This charge of cutting saplings by cultivators is a rank libel on the innocent rayats since saplings being without heartwood are never used as stakes (F) on the baseless assumption that the rayats destroy the forest growth by girdling and so manufacturing dry wood. Further, the extention of the depot system in the villages is encouraged and paid permits remembered to be decreased. This view is accepted by Government, the effect of which will be that as the depots increase in number, more and more areas of new minor forest will come under the closed area, thereby the six gunthas available as explained above will be still more reduced; (G) Since Government have declared manufacture of gul as a non-agricultural industry, fears are entertained of the rayats being driven to the obtain supply of fuel for gul-making from these depots only, after the gradual stopping of obtaining fuel by the paid permit system.

GOVERNMENT'S UNJUST RESTRICTIONS

If these fears are realised, the supply of fuel for gul-boiling being necessarily made from the new minor area, the six gunthas area will further decrease in extent. The bare area of forest in the coast talukas originally known as *gairan* formetd the grazing area and grazing was then free but when its control was transferred from the Revenue Department to the Forest Department on the lattrer's undertaking to continue to provide free grazing the undertaking was conveniently forgotten and grazing fees at two annas per head of cattle were fixed. When the settlement officers recommended that at least three acres of grazing area per head of cattle should be provided wooded areas where grazing is not available was then added. Grazing rules were made which seemed liberal at first but subsequently changes were made therein suiting their secret plans for making agriculture irksome, that forest interests may prevail. Unjust restrictions were laid, such as "cattle of one range should not be allowed to graze in another" and so on. Clever rearrangement of ranges recently made has further increased the grazing difficulties. Realising that good grazing is available only in open spaces, Government even intended that grazing areas covered with brushwood must be cleared of it. Possibly in furtherence of this intention of Government, the settlement officer decided at first that the bare areas should be distorested but now it appears that his recommendation has not been accepted. Government have under bad advice now decided to have these bare areas regenerated through village panchayats. Thus to render grazing unavailable, appears to be the new policy which if achieved, the cattle can't be kept and without cattle, cultivation is impossible. The proposed regeneration would have the effect of inviting wild animals destructive to crops and cattle and thus hasten agricultural ruin on the coast belt as in the forest villages.

A NEW FANGLED SYSTEM.

It may be contended that game rules are now relaxed but it must be remembered that it is only as a temporary measure. The noticeable withdrawal of gun-license for crop protection and the marked omission of t question of carnivora from the terms of reference of the recent Crop Protection Committee go to show the trend of policy in this respect which is further reinforced by responsible official opinion expressed on several occasions that the present favourable shooting ground should be protected by game laws. Under Government resolution No. 3,203 of 1902, Revenue Department, Supari gardeners in the coast talukas were also entitled to get bettas at the rate of nine acres to one acre of garden but at the last forest settlement of 1907-08, the settlement officer succeeded in getting the grant reduced to four acres on the false ground that four acres of forest to be allotted being more thickly wooded would be equivalent to nine acres of bettas in Ghat talukas. In the case of Kumta and Honavar talukas and Bhatkal petha, assignments even at four acres were not made though for forty years old gardeners here have been paying betta rate at Rs. 8 per acre of garden which is included in the assessment. The assignments now being made are neither in conformity with the resolution No. 3203 of 1902 nor resolution No. 3865 of 1909. A new and unjust system is being thrust upon gardeners here. Assignments are being made for old gardens at the rate of four acres of mostly bare areas of forest for each acre of garden and these assignments are also to be assessed in addition at ten annas per acre.

RAYAT'S GRIEVANCES UNHEEDED.

Assignments are also being made on the same scale for new gardens but for these assigned areas occurancy price at Rs. 20 per acre is to be paid also assessment at ten annas per acre. If woody portions occur in the assignments they are to be given on *hadi* tenure subject to harsh *hadi* rules and charged at one rupee per acre. All that should be done to apprise Government of the above grievances has been done but Government have not cared to remove them and have only attempted a confidence trick by their recent resolution (No. P. 57 dated 23rd February 1923) of the Revenue Department saying in effect that people appear to be satisfied as their legitimate grievances are being removed and that absence of agitation signifies such satisfaction. When the Minister contemplating the Forest Enquiry Committee visited Kanara for obtaining "first-hand knowledge of conditions," a slight hope was kindled in some believers that the Minister would do something good at long last. But when on the very day he turned his back on Kanara the Conservator issued a circular dated 11th April 1921, tariffing even forest weed as *karvi* and thorns and dead bamboos etc., it was felt that such defiant executive attitude towards the popular effort at amelioration represented by the Minister's activity presaged its ultimate veto which result has unfortunately been retalised now. Hence the people's apathy towards th Enquiry Committees and the like and discontent remains.

THAT BACK-PAIN!

Backache is rarely due to kidney trouble. Doctors will tell you that kidney disease, when it exists, may be very far advanced indeed before it indicates its presence by means of pains in the back.

In the vast majority of cases Lumbago is the cause of the back pain, but it also arises from nerve debility, and in women from ailments peculiar to their sex.

Lumbago, like all other forms of Rheumatism, is caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by expelling this poison and making the blood pure and rich, have cured tens of thousands of cases of Lumbago and Rheumatism during the past thirty years.

Nerve Debility means that the nervous system has become run-down. The blood feeds the nerves and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feed the blood.

With women back-pains usually arise from Anaemia (bloodlessness) and in any case prove that the delicate machinery regulating the functions needs the stimulant which only pure rich blood can give. Women everywhere tell one another that

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

give just the help needed, dispel back-pains, restore regularity, rosy cheeks, good appetite, bright spirits and perfect health.

Obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams Pink Pills can also be had from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore, Rs. 2 per bottle (6 bottles for Rs. 11), post free.

PELLETIER'S
SULPHATE OF QUININE
16 GOLD MEDALS.
Insist upon Pelletier's brand quality as a guarantee.
Sole Distributers:
PATELL, LTD.,
CHURCHILL ST.,
BOMBAY 2.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO
QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE
BOMBAY
for
DEPENDABLE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

"A Novel Competition."

THE CORRECT SOLUTION

As space did not permit of our publishing the correct solution of our novel competition in this paper on the 19th instant, we now publish same below:—

THE LETTER COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

5th March, 1923.

Dear Sirs,

I am unable to prevent expression of my sentiments of your delicious Coffee.

For more years than I care to remember the pleasure of drinking good Coffee was unknown to me, till by mere chance your brand was sent to me by our Railway Stores.

From that day, I have insisted on Polson's, and hope to do so always, as I consider it to be the finest Coffee on the market.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A.D.S.

1ST PRIZE. As Competitors will have seen from our advertisement on the 19th instant, the First Prize was increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 540 owing to the large number of correct solutions received.

2ND and 3RD PRIZES. We actually received 242 entries each containing one mistake, and 349 entries each containing two mistakes. Since under the conditions of the competition each of these competitors would have been entitled to only very small amounts, we decided, under Clause 8 of the Conditions of the Competition, that as these small amounts would hardly be acceptable to Competitors, it would be preferable to award 11 second prizes of Rs. 10 each and 10 third prizes of parcels and to hold a drawing so as to give each competitor who was entitled to a share of the 2nd and 3rd prizes an equal chance with the others of securing a prize of a higher value.

This was accordingly done and the List of Prize Winners was published in our advertisement in this paper on Friday, the 19th instant.

POLSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Box 367, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

(A purely Indian Life Office.)

RESULT OF THE THIRD VALUATION

BONUS
1½ % Per annum on the sum assured
or
Rs. 75/- Per 1000 for 5 Years.

UNIQUE Position
SURPLUS—5½ Lacs.

Nothing better yet achieved by any other Indian Insurance Office.

This is the time to make Money.
INSURANTS—Come and get your bonus.
AGENTS—Avail yourselves of our liberal terms.

For particulars Apply to:—

SURENDRANATH TAGORE Esq.
General Secretary,
Head Office:
6A, Corporation St., CALCUTTA
OR
to:—
Manager, Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Save Money Sensibly.

We do not encourage anyone to be stingy. But many persons have never stopped to consider that between saving money sensibly and being stingy, there is a vast difference.

Is it not, therefore, better to SAVE SENSIBLY now than to wait or be dependent later on?

Our HOME SAVINGS SAFE helps you to save your surplus.

Ask for rules at the

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

Established at Calcutta since 1886,
7-1 Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

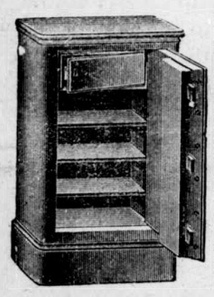
NEW FRENCH LOANS

CRED NATIONAL 6%—1923 "
FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET, Posted free on application.

"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.
300,000 Combinations in each Lock.



These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes.

300,000 Combination.

	Rs.
9½ ins. long	70
11½ "	90
13½ "	100

Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah-Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes, Without Bottom Plate.

9½ ins. long	Rs. 60
11½ "	" 70
13½ "	" 80

with 2 Keys Spring Lock. Bottom Plate Rs 10. extra.

When going up to the Hill—
make sure of your GOLD FLAKE
before you start — one never knows!

GOLD FLAKE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

W. D. & H. O. WILLS. LONDON & BRISTOL.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.

The "INDEX"

New Popular Model Keyless Lever Watch

Fully Jewelled

Flat shape.....Rs. 16
Long shape.....,, 17

"Ah! Up to time as usual I see. Makes such a difference, mail days, when you arrive at the Office on time". "Easy, is it? Well, my last driver always complained that his watch was slow. What! you carry a WEST END WATCH. That explains; get one myself y'know. You stick to it. What did you say? No need to worry—its guaranteed—R.e.a.l.t.h.e.r.....carry on!

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Revised Catalogue FREE on request.

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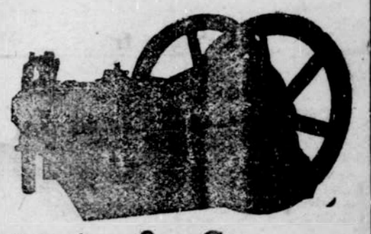
OIL ENGINES, LATHES, DRILLING, MILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, PUMPS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND PUMPING SETS, GRINDING, MOTAR AND OIL MILLS, SAW BENCHES, ROLLING MILLS, FLY PRESSES, BLOWERS, FORGES, WORKSHOP TOOLS Etc., Etc., IN STOCK.



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